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1,200 BARRELS OF FLOUR THE FIRST RESPONSE IN THE CRUSADE TO RESCUE BELGIUM FROM STARVATION

THE SIZE of the tragedy in Belgium is just beginning to dawn upon the American mind. When the first ship-load of food reached Belgium some people breathed easier, thinking the worst must be over, but the representative who received it for distribution cabled: "Tell our people it is but a drop in the bucket. Tell them to give and then give again." In normal times Belgium imported 4,000 tons, or a ship-load of flour a day, in addition to all the other foods consumed, and all the relief funds together do not make a distant approach to any such figure to-day. King Albert of Belgium says that "despite all that can be done, the suffering in the coming winter will be terrible." It is a case of *millions* of people in a desperate plight, and America is absolutely the only nation on earth to-day in a position to relieve it. We must help, or a nation starves. We will help, and when the history of this war is written America will have a resplendent place. While the European Continent is plunged in the bloodiest conflict of all time, and *daily* the death-toll is taken in thousands of human lives, America's duty is to *save!*

"YOU TAKE THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.

Ten ounces of flour a day will keep a soul and body together, with such root vegetables as can be had, says one authority, and a barrel of flour will keep one human being alive a year.

Experts calculate that quantities of food valued at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 monthly will be needed in Belgium "in order to avoid actual starvation."

While many in Belgium are dying, others are coming into the world. This is a time for personal sacrifice. Every $5 contribution means a barrel of flour landed in Belgium, with nothing deducted for transportation or administration charges, or for any other purpose. Send the barrels of flour rolling, ten, twenty, fifty, hundreds! Five dollars sends a barrel, enough to keep some poor soul alive a year. Do not be content with one barrel or one gift; put aside something weekly and have your part in the brightest side of the most terrible war that ever curst the world. If you can not give all you would like to, make up for it by canvassing among your friends. Show them this appeal, tell them about it, ask them to match your gifts, urge your pastor to ask the church to join the crusade with a large contribution.

The response to our campaign for a cargo of flour has been instantaneous. By letter, telephone, and personal visit the gifts are coming in with a generosity worthy of our LITERARY DIGEST readers. We are able to present this gratifying list of first givers:

Name	*Amount*	*Barrels Flour*
THE LITERARY DIGEST, New York	$2,500	500
A. W. Wagnalls, New York	500	100
W. J. Funk, Montclair, N. J.	500	100
Joseph K. Case, Tyrone, Pa.	350	70
Joseph Gantz, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	250	50
Thomas Luke, New York	130	26
Alfred Knoepke, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	100	20
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., New York	100	20
Wm. A. Luke, New York	100	20
John G. Anderson, Tyrone, Pa.	100	20
Robert D. Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.	100	20
Adam K. Luke, New York	100	20
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Employees of Piedmont Mills, Piedmont, Pa.	100	20
P. C. Lounsbury, New York	100	20
David L. Luke, New York	100	20
John G. Luke, New York	100	20
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Employees of Covington Mills, Covington, Va.	80	16
John C. Duncan, New York	50	10
Wm. Neisel, Long Beach, L. I.	50	10
Edward Langer, New York	50	10
Robert Scott, Montclair, N. J.	50	10
S. E. Slaymaker, New York	50	10
Curtiss P. Brady, Chicago, Ill.	50	10
Reilly Electrotype Co., New York	25	5
M. J. Wike, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
Richard Beaston, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
Central Bureau of Engraving, New York	25	5
R. A. Corroon & Co., New York	25	5
F. R. Abbey, New York	25	5
P. J. Gran, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
E. P. Shaffer, Philadelphia, Pa.	25	5
Charles W. Luke, New York	25	5
J. J. Lauben, Scarsdale, N. Y.	25	5
J. Helburn, New York	25	5
Edwin S. Hooker, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
Harry Henry, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
Geo. L. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20	4
F. C. Bishop, New York	20	4
R. W. Smith, New York	10	2
Paul E. Vernon, New York	10	2
N. J. O'Connell, New York	10	2
R. N. Getches, Glen Ridge, N. J.	10	2
M. M. Rothschild, New York	10	2
Raynor & Perkins Envelope Co., New York	10	2
Cash, Beaver, Pa.	10	2
Canfield Paper Co., New York	10	2
J. P. Fritts, Edgewater, N. J.	5	1
J. P. Archibald, New York	5	1
Charles Campbell, Lynbrook, L. I.	5	1
The A. H. Green Co., New York	5	1
Emma S. Hopkins, Hornell, N. Y.	5	1
W. P. Nash, Narberth, Pa.	5	1
Total	$6,085	Barrels 1,217

All contributions acknowledged in our columns. Address: BELGIUM FLOUR FUND, LITERARY DIGEST, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR EVACUATION OF VERA CRUZ

THE BEWILDERMENT of many of our editorial observers as they contemplate President Wilson's Mexican policy seems to be only intensified by the withdrawal of General Funston's army of occupation from Vera Cruz. "Why we are leaving Mexico is as mysterious as why we ever entered that country," declares the Baltimore *American*, and another Republican paper, the New York *Globe*, remarks that "as there was no satisfying explanation for the occupation, the unities are preserved by the lack of any satisfying explanation for the evacuation." Our seizure seven months ago of Mexico's chief seaport in reprisal for an insult to our flag at Tampico is characterized by the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) as "the most puzzling act of the Wilson Administration." "Up to the minute of evacuation," the same paper goes on to say, "there remained the sense that some possible utterly unsuspected advantage from our possession of Vera Cruz might yet appear," but "now the departure of the troops writes 'Finis' across the unsolved mystery." Will history, asks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), record the Vera Cruz episode "as an expedition of revenge or as a romantic adventure?" Or "is it to be regarded as a policy put under way only to be abandoned at the crisis?"

RETURNING THE CHILD TO ITS REFORMED PARENT.
—Sumner in the Detroit *Tribune*.

But while many confess themselves bewildered, others are very definite both in condemnation and defense of the Administration's course with Vera Cruz. Those who regard the episode as an expensive blunder point out that it cost the lives of a score of our marines and more than a hundred Mexicans, and involved the expenditure, according to some estimates, of as much as $10,000,000. They point out that for this Mexico will be asked to pay no indemnity, and that the demanded salute which was to wipe out the insult to our flag has never been fired. As the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.) sums up this view, "the Army never was needed at Vera Cruz, and its dispatch there has proved without result save in its cost of American lives and money." The evacuation, declares *The Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) of the same city, "is premature and ill-advised." And another Philadelphia paper, *The Inquirer* (Rep.), while admitting that our occupation of the Mexican port may have hastened the elimination of Huerta, goes on to say that Mexico is in a worse condition now than it was under the dictator. With Carranza making his capital at Vera Cruz and the Villa and Zapata factions dominant at Mexico City, *The Inquirer* can see no peace in sight, but a depressing prospect of ever new disorders for that distracted country. Our troops took Vera Cruz from an established Government, says the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), but they return it to the leader of a faction. In Mexico's new civil war, according to the New York *Globe*, "neither side, so far as it is possible to discover, represents any principle." The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) describes our withdrawal as "leaving Mexico to her fate." "Our policy of watchful waiting," says *The Mail*, "is now a policy of scuttle." And in still another New York Republican paper, *The Tribune*, we find the evacuation of Vera Cruz made the text for a scathing arraignment of the Administration's Mexican policy, which it calls "a program of backing and filling," "a fantastic improvisation," forming "a grotesque interlude in the history of our foreign relations." Some months ago we were given to understand from authoritative sources, *The Tribune* reminds us, that one of the purposes of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy was to emancipate the Mexican masses from the evils inherent in peonage and the concentration of landholdings in a few hands. This critic goes on to say:

"Now, it must be obvious to anybody but a statesman intoxicated by his own phrases that such flamboyant, theatrical humanitarianism has no place in the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States. It may be our moral mission to encourage the mass of men, women, and children of other nations to seek a greater measure of political freedom and economic equality. But our Government has no diplomatic or military mission to go into other countries and reconstruct their institutions for the benefit of submerged elements.

"The only legal warrant Mr. Wilson ever had for seizing Vera Cruz was that given him by Congress on April 22, after he had already seized it. Congress authorized him to employ the Army and Navy for the purpose of obtaining reparation from the Huerta Government for indignities to the flag and sovereignty of the United States. It never sanctioned any other program, and the one thing it empowered the President to get he never got, since through his representatives in the Niagara Falls Peace Conference he abandoned the demand for a salute and pledged himself not to ask the Government of Mexico for any other sort of indemnification.

"There were sound reasons for intervention in Mexico, but these the President has never accepted as a basis of action. It is the Government's duty to do its best to protect the lives and

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property of its own nationals in Mexico and the lives and property of European nationals there, since we should be averse to allowing any European nation to intervene on its own behalf. We would also be justified in intervening in order to prevent a general relapse into anarchy. We have done that in other Latin-American countries. But we had never dreamed before of intervening anywhere with the profest aim of compelling the 15 per cent. of the ins to share their property with the 85 per cent. of the outs. . . . . .

"The Mexican peons are just as submerged as ever, so far as assistance from President Wilson goes. He has simply kept American troops, under General Funston, doing local police and sanitation duty in Vera Cruz. . . . . .

"Nevertheless, the country will remain convinced that the evacuation was a blunder. Possession of Vera Cruz would at least have served as a warning to the forces of anarchy in Mexico not to cut loose. When they do cut loose we shall have to go back to Vera Cruz."

Even the New York *World*, which has frequently championed the President's Mexican policy, can see no excuse at this time for our withdrawal from Vera Cruz, which it calls an abandonment rather than an evacuation. Says this influential Democratic paper:

"Setting out to establish constitutional government in Mexico, we are leaving Mexico to its own resources at a time when its internal affairs are more chaotic than they were when we interfered with them. Have we served the Mexicans? Have we served ourselves? Have we served mankind?"

Turning now to the defenders of the Vera Cruz episode, we find the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) declaring uncompromisingly that "the American occupation of Vera Cruz was necessary; it continued as long as the necessity continued; it is no longer necessary, and it has ended." The Wilson Administration, says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "has come out of the Mexican crisis with honor," for

"Vera Cruz has benefited by the American occupation, and it is with regret that the people see the troops depart. The fleet under Admiral Fletcher remains to protect American and foreign interests in case of emergency. It depends now on the Mexicans themselves whether the troops shall come back."

Among other papers which find nothing to quarrel with and much to praise in our occupation and evacuation of Vera Cruz are the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Evening Post* (Ind.), and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). *The Times*, which in the beginning took issue with the Administration's Mexican policy, now admits that, altho "we have done all we could in an honest desire to help in the establishment of a decent and popular government in Mexico," we have not been successful. But "President Wilson can not be blamed for believing that Mexican protestations were sincere." Moreover,

"Washington influence hastened the downfall of Huerta, which was most desirable. He had tried to involve this country in a war which he thought would be beneficial to him. But war was avoided. The A. B. C. conference was not held in vain by any means. It served to prove to our neighbors in South America, and to Europe as well, our entire disinterestedness. We have escaped war, we have established new and stronger relations with our Southern neighbors, we have administered faithfully and well the affairs of the chief port of Mexico."

Those who predict that a speedy sequel to our evacuation of Vera Cruz will be a general throat-cutting of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, remarks *The Evening Post*, are the same who assured us that the last withdrawal of American soldiers from Cuba was a terrible mistake, and that we should have to go back in six months to rescue the island from a welter of blood. Examining first the purely military aspect of the evacuation, this New York paper says:

"By some this is regarded as a fatal blunder, since it gives up our powerful 'grip' on Mexico. But this is fanciful. General Funston had some 6,000 men at Vera Cruz. If it were to be a question of making head against the combined Mexican armies, he would have needed at least 50,000 men before the War Department would have dreamed of letting him march inland. Thus if our Government were ever to be confronted with the necessity of armed intervention in Mexico on a great scale, a large force would have to be raised and sent forward, irrespective of General Funston's handful of men at Vera Cruz. If that port had to be taken and occupied again, it could be with the greatest ease. The Mexicans have nothing that could stand against our battle-ships. As it is, a few war-vessels are to be left off the harbor, and their presence there will be as much of a reminder, or a threat, militarily speaking, as the sight of regiments on shore. In short, a cool view of the evacuation will make it appear of the slightest conceivable importance, so far as it affects the project of anything like a conquest of Mexico, while the true reasons for it are in quite another order of ideas."

Concerning these "true reasons" it goes on to say:

"They arise partly from the President's desire to make a strong appeal to Mexican patriotism. That any such thing exists will, of course, be scouted by our high and mighty Imperialists, but there it stands. What was meant by the great outpouring of students in the Mexican capital to rejoice over the announcement by our Government that the American flag would soon cease to fly over any portion of the territory of Mexico? It meant that Mexicans feel about it just as we should in their places. The holding of their principal port by the armed power of an alien Government has been just as distressing to them, in the midst of their domestic convulsions, as would have been to Americans the seizure of New York by the British in the darkest days of our Civil War. That the occupation of Vera Cruz was declared to be only temporary made it endurable for the time being; but it has all along been a source of grief to the Mexican people, a hurt to their national pride; and its ending to-day will no doubt cause something like a general jubilation.

"It ought also to cause the Mexicans to believe that the United States wishes to treat them with the utmost good faith and generosity. In this sense, to-day's withdrawal from Vera Cruz is like a fine gesture of confidence. It is an appeal to the Mexicans of a sort which they would be truly dense if they did not appreciate. Our country is leaving Mexico alone to work out her immensely difficult problems. This does not mean that we have ceased to take interest in her, or that we shall be any the less watchful and even zealous in protecting American rights within her borders."

Not even the friendliest observer of Mexican affairs, *The Evening Post* admits, can find much hope in their present posture. But our withdrawal from Vera Cruz "was the right thing to do, and the doing of it ought to give us all a special thrill of patriotic pride." The Springfield *Republican* finds the justification of the evacuation policy in three facts: First, "all Mexicans were humiliated by our prolonged occupation of their port"; secondly, "all Latin-American nations in both Central and South America would have bitterly misconstrued a longer stay"; and, thirdly, "the evacuation diminishes apparently the chances that our Government might become deeply involved in the domestic disturbances of Mexico while the world-war continued to rage." On the last point it goes on to say:

"That evacuation in order that our own strength may not be reduced in case of emergencies arising in the course of the European War has a selfish aspect may be freely granted, but in so tremendous a world crisis the vast interests of the United States can not fairly be ignored. The recent Smyrna incident serves as an illustration of the possible complications abroad liable at any moment to involve the United States. Turkey's participation in the war has much increased the risks which this country must encounter as a neutral Power deeply concerned in the present division of the whole earth into war and peace areas. It is the unquestioned desire of the American people as a whole that the United States should not become involved with any of the belligerents, and that a scrupulous neutrality between them should be maintained, while at the same time the rights of neutral States should be upheld with a firmness commanding the respect of the hostile Powers themselves. This is a task sufficient to try severely all the resources and talents of the Administration. To leave Mexico to shift for herself, from this point of view, becomes a thoroughly statesmanlike policy."

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A LAWLESS WAR ON LAND AND SEA

SUGGESTIONS from across the water have urged America to protest by deed or word against alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare on land and sea. And the only answer that can be given, if some of our most thoughtful editors are to be believed, is that there are no rules of war that any belligerent is bound to respect, and hence that this nation has no grounds for protest. Germany has protested against violation of the Declaration of London and international law by England and France in their treatment of neutral ships and enemy property on the high seas. The United States Government has answered that it does not consider the Declaration of London binding. Because, as the New York *World* explains, "not one of the great nations ever ratified the agreement." The German protest and the American answer mean, in the New York *Times's* opinion, "that for all practical purposes the Declaration of London has been thrown into the discard." From some of the Allies have come repeated demands for action by the United States, as a nation signatory to the Hague conventions, with regard to the German invasion of Belgium, the use of submarine mines and air-bombs, and the treatment of non-combatants, captured cities, and works of art. So far our Government has shown no intention of making any protest, altho many newspapers and public men of high standing have urged such a course. Nor is it likely to do so, if its view coincides with that of an apparently well-considered editorial utterance in the New York *Sun*. The broad fact, it declares,

"is that none of the codes formulated at The Hague in 1907 for the mitigation of the horrors of war, for the preservation of the rights of private property, for the safeguarding of non-combatants, for the protection of neutral individuals and communities, can be regarded as legally valid or in force under the present circumstances. . . . This is true whether the offenses in question have been committed by Germans, by British, by Austrians, by Russians, or by French."

Taking up first the Hague Convention ruling against the violation of neutral territory, *The Sun* points out that Article XX of this Convention says:

"The provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between Contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention."

Since it was not ratified by France or England, the German Government was released from its obligation when France entered into the war. *The Sun* is speaking, "of course, of Germany's violations of neutrality only so far as they relate to obligations contracted at The Hague; not to other treaty obstacles to freedom of war action." We are further informed that, in the seven other more important conventions of 1907,

"covering as they do almost the entire range of questions of mooted propriety of conduct during war, there is an article identical with or similar to that which is printed above, nullifying the entire Convention unless all the contestants are parties to the same.

"Thus the entire fabric of prohibition, restriction, regulation in the interest of humanity and more civilized methods of warfare, . . . becomes a mere scrap of paper, legally invalid and void.

"And what becomes of the persistent idea that the United States Government, as a party to these several conventions, is in duty bound to intervene by act or protest to enforce regulations which have been made inoperative by the provisions of the treaty itself?"

Strangely enough, as *The Sun* notes in a subsequent issue, for the United States to undertake to protest "against the non-observance of rules voided by the treaty itself would be to protest against the treaty itself."

Turning to the war on the high seas, we note the New York *World's* remark that

"If there had been generally accepted international law on the subject of seizures, searches, and contraband, there would have been no conference at London in 1909 to prescribe rules and provide for the establishment of a Prize Court at The Hague. The Prize Court was not established and the Declaration of London did not become binding because not one of the great nations ever ratified the agreement.

"The law of contraband therefore remains precisely as it was before the London Conference. It is national and not international. Being national, it varies from time to time as it is affected by self-interest."

AMOS PINCHOT ON HIS PARTY'S FALL

SOME MONTHS AGO Mr. Amos Pinchot warned the leaders of his party that Mr. George W. Perkins must retire from his conspicuous position in the Progressive battle-front, or the campaign would end in dire disaster. Mr. Pinchot's advice was not heeded, and the election was, in many respects, considered disastrous for the Progressives. Mr. Pinchot now concludes that his prophecies of evil were fulfilled as completely as were those of his Old Testament namesake, and is moved to make the most extended explanation of the election returns which has appeared from any prominent Progressive. That Mr. Pinchot can not be considered a spokesman for more than the radical wing of his party is apparent from the fact that he chooses the Socialist monthly, *The Masses* (New York), as the medium through which his words were to reach the public. To put the Pinchot position briefly, the Progressive party fell from its high estate of November, 1912, as a result of too much Perkins and too much platitude. A not unfriendly Democratic daily can not refrain from suggesting that there might have been too much Amos Pinchot. For the Philadelphia *Record* suggests as one reason for the party's decline the intolerant attitude of this "*enfant terrible* of the Bull Moose" toward the Perkins element. "Mr. Pinchot would have none but the strictly warranted pure and good in his party." If these views prevail, says *The Record*, "the Progressives will have disappeared by 1916." But Mr. Pinchot is convinced that "a new party has no place in the United States, unless it represents radicalism." The Progressives, he says in *The Masses*, foolishly followed "a shallow, middle-of-the-road leadership"—

"Carrying a withered and decidedly suspicious-looking olive-branch to labor and capital, and to democracy and oligarchy alike, it pleaded for universal approval. This plea was rejected. . . . . .

"A new party, supporting issues worth fighting for, can not expect to win immediately. But, if from the beginning, the Progressive party had adopted a policy consistent with the aspiration of justice which gave it birth; if more of its leaders had sat down and asked what the social problem in America consisted of, and how to solve this problem, irrespective of immediate success at the polls, instead of asking, as did the majority of them, what political issues were the most likely to win, and what superficial economic reforms could be championed without running foul of special privilege—if this course had been followed we would have laid the foundation of a real party."

Moreover a new political party, to succeed, "must go to the public with something definite — a definite means to accomplish a definite and desirable end." But

"The Progressive program had something of everything in it, from the care of babies to the building of a birch-bark canoe. Yet it contained little which dealt with the actual problems of the United States in any but the most superficial manner. It was the expression of social aspiration, but not of a social program. . . . There is a great deal of talk about the visionary character of radical proposals. But nothing I have ever heard from the lips of the wildest radical exceeds in visionary impracticability the proposition of maintaining a third party, standing for nothing more concrete than a general aspiration of democracy, and financially fathered by representatives of the commercial interests which the public most thoroughly distrust. This may have been 'practical,' but it was not politics."

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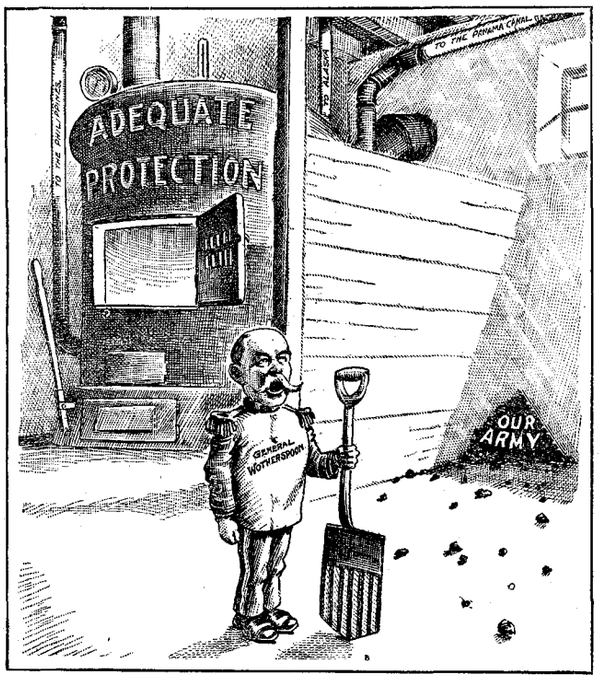
AN ARMY ESTIMATE OF ARMY NEEDS

FIERY SPEECHES both in and out of Congress have warned us that we are not adequately equipped for purposes of national defense, and the country, the New York *Evening Mail* notes, "has not been one bit stirred." But, it adds, "the sober, matter-of-fact statement of General Wotherspoon arrests attention." It certainly arrests editorial attention, and agreement, at least partial agreement, predominates over dissent. In his annual report the retiring Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army puts our present effective mobile land-fighting force at 2,738 officers and 49,968 enlisted men. This is the grand army of a Republic of 100,000,000 inhabitants, and, in the opinion of so eminent an authority, it is absurdly insufficient to protect our coasts from invasion, to say nothing of guarding our outlying possessions. To insure our safety, General Wotherspoon recommends an increase of the regular army to 205,000, and the creation of a reserve system which would give us 500,000 first-line troops in time of need. The General's statement wins the hearty approval of a large group of newspapers, including the Washington *Post* (Ind.), *Star* (Ind.), and *Times* (Prog.), the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Baltimore *American* (Rep.), New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), and Chicago *Herald* (Ind.). And their opinion regarding our need of readiness is emphasized in a Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) leading editorial, whose writer remembers that "in our own history even moderate preparedness would have saved us from invasion and abject humiliation in 1812, would have checked the rebellion at its inception, would have avoided or made far less costly the Spanish War." On the other hand, a group of papers, represented by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), Peoria *Journal* (Ind.), and St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), are not in the least imprest by the "Wotherspoonian warning," and can not justify any move to make our military establishment much more formidable. When the Republican leanings of the first group



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"HEY, UNCLE, SUPPOSE IT TURNS COLD?"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

are compared with the Democratic tendencies of the second, there would seem to be some basis for the Washington *Times's* prediction that the question of preparation for national safety "may have a determining political influence in the near future."

General Wotherspoon's disclosures of our military weakness, as summarized in part by the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, are to the effect that

"There are only 45,968 soldiers available for the mobile army within the United States; that the coast artillery is short 13,018 men; that the organized militia has a reported strength of

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A GOOD LITTLE UMBRELLA AS LONG AS WE HAVE FAIR WEATHER.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

8,323 officers and 119,087 enlisted men, but only 81.07 per cent. attended the annual inspections and only 73.87 per cent. the camps of instruction; that only 33 per cent. of the militia qualified as second-class marksmen or better, last year; that neither the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, nor the Panama Canal can be defended by the garrisons there; that the militia is short of horses, guns, ammunition, and transportation; that the regular army is wofully lacking in field-guns and ammunition; that the coast defenses are without adequate supplies of ammunition and material, and that changes should be made in the type of coast-guns to offset the superiority of modern naval guns, and that this nation with its present system can not possibly assemble rapidly enough sufficient forces, equipped for field operations, to cope with an enemy debarking on our shores."

We ought to have, for an efficient defensive force, 500,000 men with the colors, or in the reserves, in the General's opinion. To get them, General Wotherspoon would adopt a short-term enlistment of, say, three years, during which the men would have a thorough training before passing into the reserve for five years. This would require a standing army of 205,000 men. Moreover, "the same principle as to reserves could be applied to the organized militia." General Wotherspoon would also have sufficient munitions and stores accumulated to equip the entire half million men of the first line for a six-months' campaign.

The Springfield *Republican* takes issue with many of its contemporaries which heartily support General Wotherspoon's recommendations, by declaring our fears of foreign invasion completely unjustified. It notes that thirty-five transports and a large fleet of war-ships were required to provide a safe transatlantic passage, under the most favorable conditions, for 32,000 Canadian troops. A large fleet of transports could not possibly be missed by our cruisers, and "would be exposed to deadly attack by swarms of our submarines before it could even sight land." So it concludes that the successful invasion of the United States by a hostile army would be "a task more formidable than military science has ever contemplated."

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DEMOCRACY'S LIQUOR PROBLEM

ACCORDING to the Secretary of State, who has generally been accredited as the foremost representative of the Democratic party in the West, "the liquor interests are a millstone about the party's neck." According to the New York *World*, probably the most influential Democratic paper in the East, the party is no more "closely allied to 'the liquor interests' than the Republican party." Mr. Bryan has often aided the foes of the liquor traffic in State campaigns, even when it meant parting company with his own party's candidates. But in his recent proclamation in *The Commoner*, he would seem to be viewing the prohibition question as a national issue, at least within the party ranks. He says:

"The Democrats of the nation have an issue to face and they may as well prepare for it. The liquor interests are at bay; they are on the defensive. They realize that they have but a few more years in which to fatten upon the woes of their victims, but they are fighting desperately and are willing to hold any party between them and the fire. The Democratic party can not afford to shield the brewery, the distillery, and the saloon from the rising wrath of a determined people. Democracy is the nation's hope on political and economic questions—let it not, by taking sides with the liquor interests, repel those who put moral issues first. The young men of the country are democratic by nature, but they will not submit their claims to political preferment to those who conspire against the home and everything good—neither will they find pot-house politicians congenial party associates. The President has set a high standard in intelligence and morals, and the party can not afford to lower the colors to gain a temporary advantage. Those whose support depends upon subservience to the liquor interests disgrace the party while they are with it, and then leave it if it refuses to obey them. They are a millstone about the party's neck. The Democratic party is the party of the future—it has a chance to enter the Promised Land—why allow the liquor interests to lead it away into the wilderness? Get ready for the fight."

To which *The World* replies, taking up arms in defense of its party:

"We are not aware that the Democratic party as a whole is more closely allied to 'the liquor interests' than the Republican party. The prohibition sentiment in the Democratic South is much stronger than in the Republican North. Virginia, a Democratic State, adopted prohibition this fall, while California, a Progressive-Republican State, overwhelmingly rejected it. Senator Penrose, in Pennsylvania, owed his victory for reactionary Republicanism in no small part to the support of what Mr. Bryan would call the saloon crowd.

"Prohibition is a State issue, and is likely to remain a State issue for many years, with voters dividing on personal rather than on party lines. But whether it ever becomes a national issue or not, we should think that Mr. Bryan had enough important duties to attend to without assuming charge of a prohibition propaganda."

So Mr. Bryan has "found a new national issue," the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) observes. But it does not care to commit itself upon the main point raised by Mr. Bryan further than to "remark, in passing, that the age of miracles will not have passed if he can turn the Democratic party into a Prohibition party."

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE following digest of the newspaper reports of the war is a continuation of the first Summary, which appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 26. Owing to conflicting reports at the time the former chronology went to press, it seemed better to omit two items, which have since been established beyond any doubt. On September 1 and 2, General von Hindenburg won a great victory over the Russians in the Masuri Lake region of East Prussia. The fortified town of Maubeuge, on the French first line of defense, was taken by the Germans on September 7.

SEPTEMBER 17.—In France the battle-line lies roughly in three sections; the center is along the Aisne from the Oise to Sedan; from the Aisne and Oise an advancing wing stretches north; on the east the third section stretches from Sedan generally along the Meuse and Moselle to Toul. **Meuse and Moselle**—The Germans fall back on the Alsatian border from Nancy.

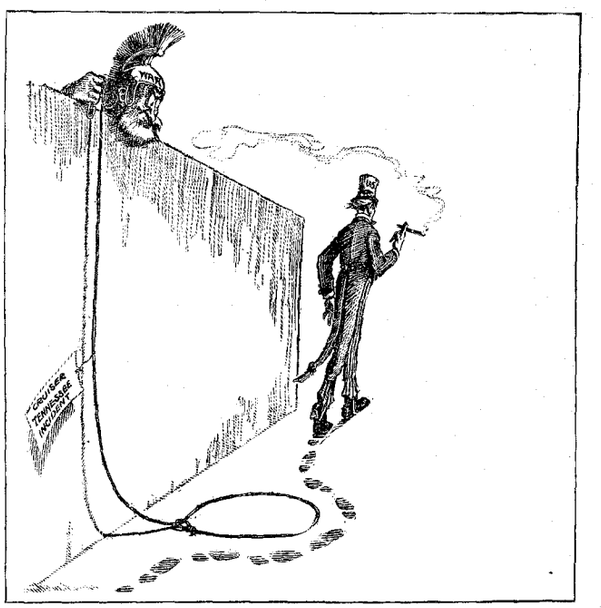
SEPTEMBER 19.—**East Prussia**—Following General von Hindenburg's brilliant defeat of the Russians in the marshes of the Masuri Lake region on September 1 and 2, the Russians are driven across the border into Russian territory. **Galicia**—The Russians cross the San River.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**The Aisne**—The Germans commence the bombardment of Reims. **East Prussia**—With a force of 120,000, General von Hindenburg follows the Russians across the border, commencing an advance on Grodno, on the Niemen River.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**The Aisne**—A fierce battle rages on the

THE SPUR.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.



"NOTHIN' DOIN'."

—Bowers in the Newark *Evening Star*.

RECRUITING.

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heights of Craonne, 20 miles east of Soissons. **Galicia**—Yaroslaf is taken by the Russians. **Servia**—The Austrian Army of invasion is crusht in an engagement near the Drina River.

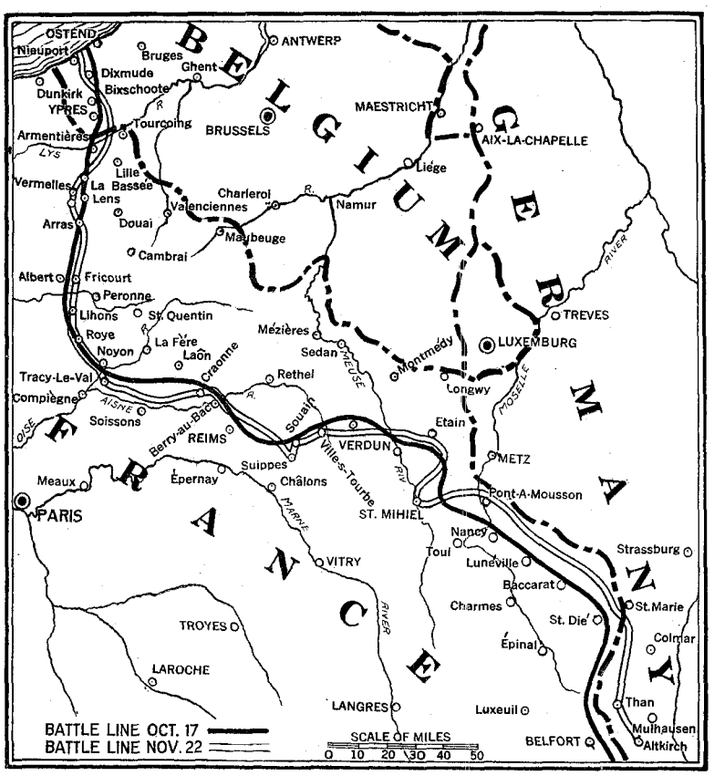
SEPTEMBER 22.—**The Aisne**—The Germans gain the heights of Craonne and take the town of Bethany, near Reims. **Poland**—The Russians begin an advance from Poland toward Breslau in Silesia. **Galicia**—The Russians advance from Yaroslaf and invest Przemysl. **Naval**—The German submarine *U-9* sinks the British cruisers *Hogue*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir* in the North Sea, with a British loss of 1,133 men.

SEPTEMBER 23.—**Northwest France**—The German right wing is driven back some 11 miles on Lassigny. **East Prussia**—General von Hindenburg forces the Russians across the Niemen River. **The Far East**—China replies to the Kaiser's protest against the Japanese operations, disclaiming any responsibility for the violation of her neutrality, owing to her inability to defend it.

SEPTEMBER 24.—**Northwest France**—The Allies occupy Péronne and advance on St. Quentin. **East Prussia**—A Russian force from the south occupy Soldau, on the frontier.

SEPTEMBER 25.—**Northwest France**—The heavy fighting concentrates between the Oise and the Somme and in small towns north of Albert and Amiens. **East Prussia**—Von Hindenburg makes a terrific effort to cross the Niemen, but fails.

SEPTEMBER 26.—**Northwest France**—The Germans capture St. Quentin. **East Prussia**—Von Hindenburg is forced to fall back on Augustowa. **Galicia**—Russian forces in Galicia and South Poland begin to converge upon Krakow. Przemysl is heavily bombarded. **The Far East**—The Japanese take Weihsien, in the province of Shantung, disregarding the protests of the Chinese Foreign Office.



From the New York "Sun."

THE DEADLOCK IN THE WEST.

Changes in the Western battle-line between October 17 and November 22.

SEPTEMBER 27.—**Northwest France**—The Allied attack eastward from Péronne is forced back on Albert, the two forces coming to a stand midway between these cities.

SEPTEMBER 28.—**Belgium**—The siege of Antwerp begins. **Poland**—Russian advances in the direction of Posen drive the Germans to the frontier, where a stand is made. **Galicia**—Russians advance over the Carpathians into Hungary.

SEPTEMBER 30.—**The Far East**—The Japanese begin the bombardment of Kiaochow. **General**—Italy protests strongly to Austria against the sowing of mines in the Adriatic, disastrous to Italy's commerce.

OCTOBER 1.—**Northwest France**—Heavy fighting begins north of Arras. **Meuse and Moselle**—The Germans have crossed the Woevre plains in a north and south line, at the lower end reaching the Meuse at St. Mihiel, and resting on the north at Étain, 14 miles east of Verdun. **General**—Austria expresses official regret for the damage done Italian shipping by Austrian mines and promises an indemnity.

OCTOBER 2.—**East Prussia**—The week's fighting about Augustowa ends with a German defeat and expulsion from Northern Poland. **Galicia**—A Cossack advance reaches Bochnia.

OCTOBER 3.—**Galicia**—The Russians take Tarnow.

OCTOBER 4.—**Galicia**—Reenforcements from Krakow halt the Russian advance, and begin to force it back across the San River.

OCTOBER 5.—**Belgium**—The Belgian seat of government is removed from Antwerp to Ostend. **Northwest France**—Fighting centers at Arras. **The Far East**—The Japanese occupy Jaluit, the German seat of government in the Marshall Islands, explaining this to be solely a temporary strategic move.

OCTOBER 6.—**Meuse and Moselle**—The Germans capture Camp-des-Romains, near St. Mihiel. **Poland**—A German attack forms along the Polish border, from Kalisz to Olkusz, striking generally northeast at Warsaw.

OCTOBER 7.—**Belgium**—The inner fortifications of Antwerp are under bombardment. **Northwest France**—The Allied north wing reaches above Arras toward Lille, with severe cavalry engagements to the north. The Germans take and hold Douai. **East Prussia**—Reenforcements from Königsberg check the advance of the Russians, tho the latter occupy Lyck. **The Far East**—The Japanese seize the Caroline Islands.

OCTOBER 9.—**Belgium**—Antwerp falls.

OCTOBER 10.—**Northwest France**—The Germans concentrate on their effort, destined to last many weeks, to drive downward on Paris via the unfortified stretch of 100 miles between Arras and the sea. In anticipation of this attack the Allies are being massed on this line, and their upward-swinging left wing is heavily reenforced. **General**—Charles, King of Roumania, dies.

OCTOBER 12.—**Galicia**—Austrian reenforcements relieve Przemysl temporarily. To the north, at Sandomir and along the San River, a long, indecisive battle begins, between Austrian and Russian forces. **South Africa**—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies and martial law is proclaimed throughout the Union of South Africa. **General**—Ferdinand, the new King of Roumania, takes his oath of office.

OCTOBER 13.—**Belgium**—The Belgian Government removes from Ostend to Havre. The Belgian Army withdraws southward to join the Allies. **Northwest France**—The Allies' advance pushes across the Belgian border and occupies Ypres. **Poland**—The hostile forces engage in the neighborhood of Grodish, Piasechino, and Pruskow, up to within 20 miles of Warsaw, in the Battle of the Vistula.

OCTOBER 15.—**Belgium**—The Germans occupy Ostend.

OCTOBER 16.—**Northwest France**—The reenforced Allied north wing swings in on Lille, retaking Armentières. **Meuse and Moselle**—The French reenforcements from Toul and Nancy succeed in forcing the Germans from St. Mihiel back toward the Alsatian border. **The Far East**—In a heavy engagement at Kiaochow the Japanese retreat. A Japanese cruiser is sunk in Kiaochow Bay. **Naval**—The British cruiser *Hawke* is sunk by the German submarine *U-9*.

OCTOBER 18.—**Northwest France**—The Belgians succeed in joining the Allied north wing. Heavy fighting takes place between Lille and the sea, beginning the Battle of Flanders. **Poland**—In the Battle of the Vistula, Russian reenforcements descending from the juncture of the Bsura and Vistula rivers, and also from the direction of Novoe Georgievisk, outflank the German left, at the same time that another force, crossing the Vistula north of Kozenitz, attacks the German right, turning the tide of battle.

OCTOBER 19.—**Flanders**—British gun-boats in the Channel bombard the Germans, driving them back from the coast at Nieuport. The German attack concentrates above Arras. **Servia**—The Servian Army surrounds Serajevo.

OCTOBER 20.—**Flanders**—The Belgian Army forms the tip of the Allied north wing, which reaches northwest from Ypres through Dixmude to the Channel at Nieuport. **Poland**—The Germans are forced to retreat from their fortified position 20

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miles from Warsaw, deciding the Battle of the Vistula. The retreat is southwest along the Pilica River.

October 24.—**Galicia**—The Russians gain Rodymno heights on the west bank of the San, near Przemysl. From Przemysl north along the San a fierce battle rages. **South Africa**—A rebel force under Colonel Maritz is crusht by the loyalists.

October 25.—**Flanders**—The tip of the Allies' north wing is prest back to a position north of Dunkirk by the Germans crossing the Yser River, but holds that position. **Poland**—In the pursuit of the German Army of invasion, Lodz and Radom are retaken by the Russians. **South Africa**—Rebellious forces are being raised by General de Wet and General Beyers.

October 27.—**Naval**—The British superdreadnought *Audacious* is sunk off the north coast of Ireland. Some reports declare it the work of a German submarine.

October 29.—**Turkey**—A Turkish cruiser begins hostilities against Russia by the bombardment of the town of Theodosia, in the Crimea. Odessa is also bombarded and several vessels in the harbor are sunk. **Naval**—Submitting to the pressure of anti-German sentiment, Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as First Lord of the British Admiralty.

October 30.—**Flanders**—The Belgian Army destroys several dikes, flooding the lower Yser valley and driving out the Germans. This, combined with the shelling of the coast by British gun-boats, compels the German attack to move inland about Dixmude. **Naval**—Admiral Lord Fisher is appointed as Britain's First Sea Lord.

October 31.—**Flanders**—The Allies gain the west bank of the Yser and all crossings. **Turkey**—The Allies demand an explanation of the bombardment of Russian seaports.

November 1.—**Poland**—Official reports state that the whole Russian Army is now east of the Vistula. **Turkey**—The Turks bombard Sebastopol. **Naval**—A naval engagement occurs off the coast of Chile, wherein the British lose two cruisers, with severe damage to the remaining two. The five German cruisers engaged apparently suffer little.

November 2.—**Turkey**—The Turkish Ministry resign, leaving the Young Turk party in control. Naval operations against Turkey appear in the shelling of the Dardanelles by a British-French squadron and the bombardment of a fortified town, Akabah, in Arabia. The Turks assail Russian forces near Trebizond with some success, and also begin to advance upon the Egyptian border.

THE NEW SIEGE-BATTERY.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

November 3.—**Naval**—A German squadron makes a raid upon the British coast near Yarmouth, in the course of which a British submarine is sunk by a floating mine dropt by the retreating Germans.

November 4.—**Northwest France**—During a lull in Flanders heavy fighting centers about Armentières and Nieppe.

November 5.—**East Prussia**—Russians attack in three points to the east and south: between Gumbinnen and Wirballen, in the Masuri Lake district east to Lyck, and south of Soldau. The Russians occupy Mlawa. **Turkey**—England and France declare war on Turkey. Jeddah, an Arabian port, is bombarded by a British war-ship. Russian troops invade Turkish Armenia and sweep easily south, occupying Koprvkeui on the way to Erzeroum.

November 6.—**The Aisne**—The Germans capture a strategic point in the Argonne near Vienne-le-Château. **Poland**—In the south the retreating Germans make a firm stand at Czenstochow. Above, the Russians cross the border and reach Pleschen, in Silesia. Cossack troops enter Prussia north of the Warthe.

November 8.—**South Africa**—The rebel force under General Beyers is dispersed by General Lembert's command on the Vet River, southeast of Bloemhof.

November 9.—**Flanders**—Desperate fighting marks the German effort to cross the Yser and take Dixmude. **East Prussia**—The Germans defeat a Russian force at Wyschtyniz Lake. **Galicia**—The Austrians fall back on Krakow. **South Africa**—The rebel general De Wet overcomes a British command under General Cronje near Doornberg.

November 10.—**East Prussia**—The Russians are pushed back in the north on Wirballen, but hold their ground at Lyck and Soldau. **Naval**—The German cruiser *Emden*, which has preyed on Allied commerce in Eastern waters continuously since the beginning of the war, is caught and destroyed by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* at the Keeling Cocos Islands.

November 11.—**Flanders**—The Germans cross the Yser and capture Dixmude. **Galicia**—Przemysl is reinvested by the Russians. **Naval**—A British torpedo-boat, the *Niger*, in harbor at Deal, is sunk by a raiding German submarine.

November 12.—**Flanders**—The German attempt to take Ypres continues into the fourth week, but the British defense holds. **East Prussia**—General Rennenkampf's troops capture Johannisburg. **Turkey**—The Turks capture El Arish, in Egypt.

November 13.—**The Aisne**—The French are driven from a commanding position near Berry-au-Bac, and suffer heavily in engagements in the Forest of Argonne. **Poland**—Germans are advancing into Poland in a 40-mile battle-line extending from near Lipno southwest across the Vistula at Wlozlawsk, toward the Warthe. A second advance is in evidence behind the southern headwaters of the Warthe, between Czenstochow and Krakow.

November 16.—**Flanders**—Fresh inundations by the Belgians extend the flooded area south of Dixmude. **East Prussia**—At Stallupöhnen, 20 miles east of Gumbinnen, the Russian advance is checked. Russian forces in the neighborhood of Soldau suffer a repulse. **Poland**—At Wlozlawsk, on the Vistula, the Germans successfully encounter the Russians, taking several thousand prisoners.

November 17.—**East Prussia**—The Russians are falling back between Gumbinnen and Wirballen, and also retreating from Soldau upon Mlawa. **Poland**—Heavy fighting retards the German advance, between Lodz and the Bsura River. Reenforcements continue to pour in from Prussia. **Servia**—The Austrians are victorious at Valjevo, driving the Servians from their positions.

November 19.—**Poland**—The fighting on the Lenczyca-Plock line, between the Vistula and Warthe, assumes portentous proportions, and the German advance is blocked within 40 miles of Warsaw. To the south, a huge battle is under way, in two sections, one centering on Krakow, the other on Czenstochow. **Turkey**—Russian reenforcements pour into the Batoum district. Kurd forces suffer defeat in Persian Armenia. **General**—The Khedive of Egypt joins with Germany and the Young Turks.

November 21.—**East Prussia**—The Russians readvance and capture Gumbinnen. **Galicia**—The Austrians evacuate Sandec, south of Tarnow. **Servia**—The Servians make a successful stand against the Austrians, tho forced out of Valjevo.

November 22.—**Flanders**—The Germans maintain a violent bombardment, but there is an apparent weakening of the offensive. **The Aisne**—The Germans make repeated infantry attacks in the Argonne region. **Poland**—Between the Vistula and the Warthe the Germans retreat slowly.

November 24.—**Flanders**—British war-ships off the coast destroy the German naval base at Zeebrugge and scatter the troops established through the sand dunes along the coast.

November 26. **Poland**—Russia and Germany both claim victories at Lodz, with the destruction of several hostile army corps. **Naval**—The British predreadnaught *Bulwark* blows up and sinks in the Thames; cause as yet unknown.

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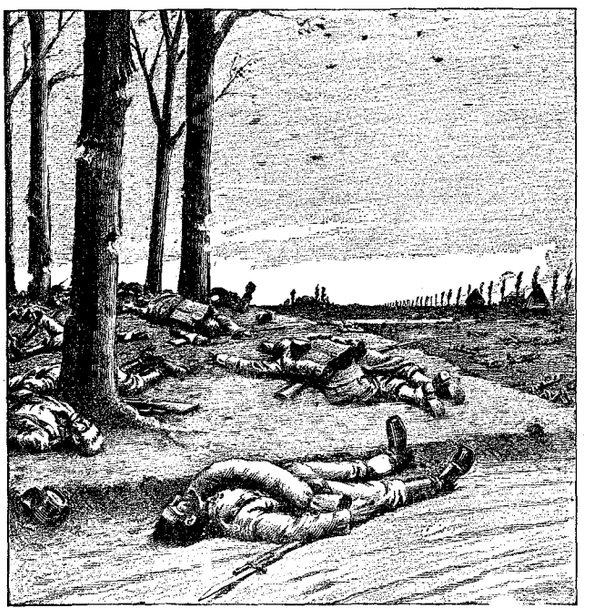
MORTALITY IN THIS AND OTHER WARS

OFFICIAL LISTS of casualties have been so incomplete or non-committal, and unofficial estimates so patently exaggerated, that an effort to compute the mortality of the present war on the basis of some of its predecessors is not unwelcome. German war lists of dead and wounded published last month totaled about 500,000. English casualties of 60,000 have been admitted. In London, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in *The Daily News*, fixes "the lowest conceivable minimum" of German waste by battle, sickness, fatigue, accident, and capture at 1,750,000. There has been a tendency among French and English writers to put their own losses below those of their enemy because of the Germans' massed frontal attacks. Yet many now bear witness to the deadliness of German artillery, and officers have been quoted who think the two sides have lost in about equal proportions. The New York *Tribune* reckons German losses up to November 15 at 850,000 in the West and 250,000 in the East, while "Great Britain has lost 70,000 men and Belgium 100,000, so that the losses of the Allies in the western theater may be put at 870,000. An *Evening Post* war writer figures that Germany has had 250,000 men killed out of a total loss of 800,000, and assumes a similar ratio of loss on the Allied side. Less responsible writers speak of a total loss of 5,000,000 men in the war up to date. In the midst of so much rumor, conjecture, and exaggeration on the one hand, and reticence on the other, Mr. Edward Bunnell Phelps, of *The American Underwriter* (New York), concludes that "the average mortality of the most recent of great wars unquestionably affords the soundest basis for any attempt at forecasting the mortality of the present war." He has confined his investigation to the experience of the Union Army in Our Civil War, the German Army in the Franco-German War, the British Army in the Anglo-Boer War, and the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War. The average showings in each case, he thinks, "afford at least some means of intelligently guessing at the possible mortality of the present war, and reveal the sheer absurdity of many of the wild estimates now going the rounds." And we read further:



"ABLE-BODIED MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 45."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The great improvements in sanitation and in army medical and surgical methods, and the more or less continuous decrease from the time of our Civil War in the percentage of deaths in war-time due to disease, would naturally suggest that the total death-rate of this great European War would be much lower than the average for previous wars of the last half-century. The clean-cut penetration of the modern steel-jacketed bullet, and the self-cauterizing effect of the increased velocity behind it, would also indicate a lower general war mortality. On the other hand, the application of newly discovered forces to the mechanism of war and its consequent elaboration, the practically continuous fighting in the early months of the war, and the German pace-making plan of mass-fighting would seem to offset, and more than counterbalance, the promises of a decreased mortality. Personally, I am inclined to believe that the death-rate of the present war is bound materially to exceed the average death-rate of recent great wars, if present conditions continue to prevail for any considerable length of time.

"Assuming for the moment that the first three months' fighting actually resulted in no higher mortality than was the average for the four great wars mentioned, namely, about 90 per 1,000 men per annum, the total number of deaths from all causes in all the fighting armies from August 1 to November 1 last would have amounted to but 225,000, even if the average fighting force of all the warring nations did reach the extremely improbable figure of 10,000,000 men, at which some estimates have placed it. It is much more probable that the average strength of the contending armies up to November 1 last did not materially exceed 5,000,000 men, and in that event the war mortality for the first three months would only have approximated 125,000 at the average death-rate of the four previous great wars of the last half-century. Should the war continue for a full year, or up to August 1, 1915, at this rate of mortality the total number of deaths in the contending armies will range from about 450,000 to 900,000, as the average fighting force varies from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 men."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

YOU can help to put the Christmas bells in Belgium.—*Indianapolis Star.*

IT is Belgium that bears the weight of the Iron Cross.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHEN a battle-ship has interned for the war it means she has turned in.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE great secret of Mexican Presidential success is in knowing when to let go.—*Rochester Post Express.*

THE mines in the North Sea are the source of almost as much trouble as those in Colorado.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

JOHN LIND asks for a kinder feeling toward the Mexicans. He might also suggest to the Mexicans a kinder feeling toward each other.—*Chicago Herald.*

MOSLEM Albanians are inviting William of Wied to come back to their distracted country. Could not George Fred Williams be prevailed upon to return too?—*New York World.*

IT is enough to shake one's faith in American institutions to note with what zest the banks yesterday joined in the "socialism" and "confiscation" of the new Federal Reserve System.—*New York World.*

A PSYCHOLOGIST made the rounds of the hospitals to study the minds of the wounded, and reached the definite conclusion that "most soldiers are liars." Which adds new horrors to war in the reflection that many good fishermen are lost in the trenches.—*Florida Times-Union.*

VERA CRUZ, no doubt, has been a true cross to President Wilson.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Panama Canal has cost $353,000,000—ten days' cost of the great war.—*New York World.*

RUSSIAN prohibition evidently intended to spur the Czar's armies across the state-line.—*Wall Street Journal.*

YOU are sorry for the Belgians, of course; but how many dollars' worth are you sorry?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE kind of culture that the war has most rudely interfered with up to this time is agriculture.—*Houston Chronicle.*

ONE of the most hopeful features of the new Federal Reserve Banks is that they are not to be too reserved.—*New York World.*

THE Germans have renamed a number of towns they have taken in Belgium and France, but so far no other local improvements have been reported.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE Russians in plundering the National Museum at Lemberg and removing the collections to Petrograd have of course done so only to "keep them safe."—*New York World.*

AS Europe's experience is demonstrating, the greatest foe of liquor is war. That fact ought to make very enthusiastic champions of peace out of our brewers and distillers.—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

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EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS IN REVIEW.

A BRANCH OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY WHICH SHOWS THAT THE AUTOMOBILE IS NOT TO HAVE EVERYTHING ITS OWN WAY.

LENGTH OF THE WAR

THE PROPHETS ARE BUSY, but display a singular lack of unanimity in foretelling how long the war will last. All sorts of periods are set, from three months to three years, but it is worthy of notice that the most competent observers, while refusing to set dates, agree generally that this war will be long. The best qualified expert to incline to the "short-term" theory is General Berthaut, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, who thinks that "the war will come to an end in another three months, and then not by force of arms, but by force of hunger, together with exhaustion of other means of carrying on the war." While the Paris *Gaulois* gives prominence to this extremely optimistic estimate, the *Kölnische Zeitung* seems to destroy its value by publishing a detailed examination of the resources of the German and Austrian Empires, both in money, provisions, and men, which concludes by showing that the Dual Alliance can throw into the field an entirely fresh army of no less than 18,000,000 troops.

A note of optimism is also prevalent in Russia, where the *Russki Invalid*, the organ of the Ministry of War, thinks that the operations against Austria will be crowned with success when the winter finally sets in, and proceeds:

"The campaign against Germany is a more serious matter, and will probably last throughout the entire winter, while the final crushing blows will be delivered in the early summer. Therefore, if no unforeseen complications arise, it is probable that the war will end before the anniversary of its beginning."

As "lookers-on see most of the game," a Swiss view is interesting, and the Paris *Temps* encourages its readers by quoting the opinion of Colonel Feyler, the military critic of the Geneva *Journal*, who says:

"This is a war of three phases, and the Germans have now entered upon the third and final phase, for they are now on the defensive on both fronts. The first phase was the sudden attack upon France; the second, the combined Austro-German invasion of Russia. The Russians have more than held their own and France is gradually expelling the invader, tho the latter struggles furiously. Has the reader ever seen a salmon netted? The fish exhausts itself in savage efforts to escape the inexorably closing meshes. The salmon typifies Germany to-day."

Critics on the German side are a little chary of fixing dates, tho Field-marshal Evettovich, of the Austrian Army, in an article in the Rome *Messaggero*, gives 1916 as the limit:

"Next spring England can put another army into the field, and in the summer and fall other belligerents can collect fresh forces, but in 1916 no more can possibly be raised. The entrance of neutral States into the conflict will rather prolong than shorten the war."

An unnamed German journalist is quoted by the Paris *Journal des Débats* as saying that "the German Government has calculated that the war would last exactly nine months, but that the unforeseen resistance of the Belgians would prolong it by just two months." A more distinguished authority, the King of Bavaria, in reviewing the cadets at Munich, said, according to the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger:*

"The war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battle-field, and we have secured a peace that will protect us against attack for a long time to come."

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes a long and interesting article by an American, long domiciled in Germany, who says:

"I have every reason to believe that the supply of gunpowder is causing the General Staff the gravest anxiety. They lack the saltpeter and nitrates necessary for its manufacture. They carefully avoid giving direct answers to all questions on this subject, and prefer to turn them away with some feeble excuse. When asked why they are using old ammunition they say, 'We wish to get rid of it.'

"I do not mean to imply that there are not still immense reserves of ammunition in the country, but from my inquiries I am convinced that, even on a scale vastly below that of the present time, they will, for this reason alone, be unable to carry on the war after next June. I am sure that the most vital considerations of this struggle are Germany's lack of copper and gunpowder, or the essentials necessary to make the various explosives now in use."

The London *Daily Mail* gives prominence to an estimate of a distinguished French officer, whose name, it says, can not be divulged, but who is in a position to make such an estimate, that the Germans will not be driven back over the Rhine until February, 1916, and that peace will not be concluded before 1917; the London *Standard* is equally pessimistic in saying:

"The foolish talk of the war being practically ended and the Germans already hopelessly beaten is unworthy of brave and intelligent people, and should be severely discountenanced. Germany is still (unfortunately for the world) possest of the most formidable war machine that has ever existed."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN VIEWS

NEVER VERY NEWSY, from an American standpoint of news values, the Austro-Hungarian papers since the war began have been even more bald than usual in their chronicle of actual events. But what they may lack in the way of news they very amply supply in the way of views. The war is discust from every angle, future possibilities and readjustments are explored, brilliant accounts of vivid incidents are plentiful, but cold, hard news-facts are reduced to a bare minimum.

A few extracts from two of the leading German papers of the Dual Empire may be of interest. The Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, in discussing the situation of the Allies, says that France and England are at present like a rabbit that is caught between the attacks of a weasel on the earth and a hawk in the sky. England, it says, has built up the confidence of her people by a deliberate system of falsehood on the part of her Government, and the very foundations of the Empire will crumble when once the truth is revealed. The article continues:

"The frantic panic in which London contemplates the raids of German air-ships, the menace of the German invasion, the uprising of the Moslem world, and the revolts in the Colonies—all these and many other dangers are shaking the very fabric of the British Empire, and are destroying in every part of it the artfully fostered belief in old England's world-controlling mission and power."

The *Fremdenblatt* quotes and comments on an article in the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* painting a lurid picture of the English soldier in France, which reads like a reply to British pictures of the German soldier in Belgium. The English soldiers, it says, are "drunken ruffians," and are like the plagues of Egypt. We read:

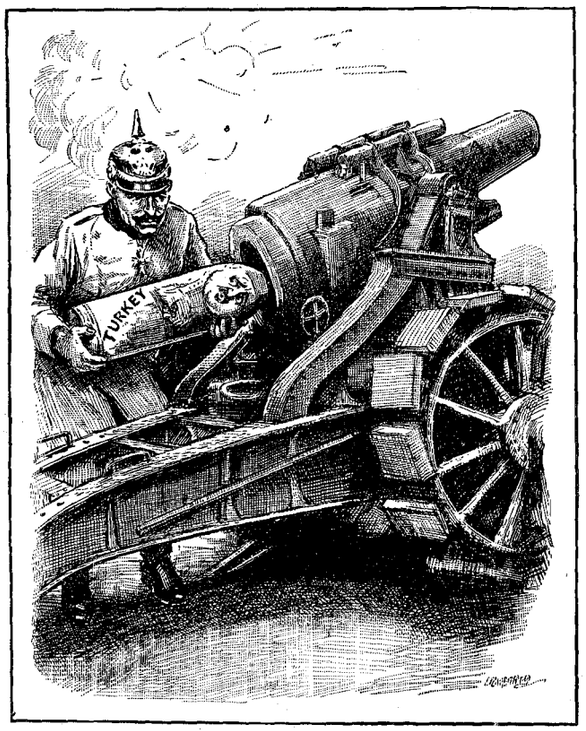
"The landing of the English troops is a sad calamity for the French departments of Pas de Calais and Seine-Inférieure. John Bull abuses the generous hospitality of France and behaves as if the capital belonged to him, absolutely unmoved by the famine that rages in the coastal cities from Dunkirk even to St. Malo. Lamentation and want appear on all sides. One constantly hears English officers say, 'Without us the French would have been lost,' and such utterances are common in the saloons which are thronged with drunken Englishmen. The police are forbidden to arrest these ruffians, and courteous appeals are made in the newspapers to the English commanders to move their men to the front as quickly as possible."

In the Hungarian capital the *Pester Lloyd*, the most influential German paper in Budapest, has an equally strong tendency along this line. As an example we will quote from a remarkable article on England's present situation as a naval Power. The *Pester Lloyd* remarks that England's command of the sea has passed to Germany:

"It is the fine form, skill, and courage of the German sailor that make him lead the world in efficiency. You have seen the blue-eyed youths of Germany at their tasks; you have seen their enthusiasm as sailors. What courage, what seamanship, is needed to carry on the daily routine of the great ironclads, while from without the enemy's shells are piercing the sides of the vessel and every hour of this unspeakably severe labor may be the last of the sailor's life! You have seen the eagerness to volunteer for this murderous service, so great indeed that the crowd overflowed the antechambers of the Ministry of Marine."

In another article the *Pester Lloyd* reviews the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and says that Japan and Great Britain have agreed upon the partition of China:

"The object of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was that Great Britain might rely upon the assistance of the little island kingdom in maintaining and defending her position as a great Asiatic Power. Japan expected in return moral support; for, after the resentment excited by Japan's successes in the East, had it not been for the support of the British Empire, the Powers would have forced back Japan into her former insignificance. The question now is, How can Japan be prevented from realizing her predatory designs in China? Can it be that the savior of Asia will be the United States?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

THE KAISER (to Turkey, reassuringly).—"Leave everything to me. All you've got to do is to explode."

TURKEY—"Yes, I quite see that. But where shall *I* be when it's all over?"

—*Punch* (London).

WHAT THE GERMANS DO NOT FEAR.

The British 42-centimeter howitzer.

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

AS THEIR ENEMIES PICTURE THEM.

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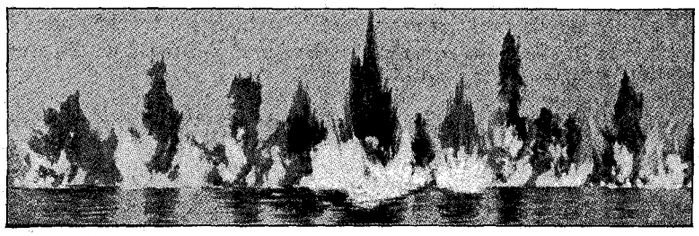
CLOSING THE NORTH SEA

MINE AND COUNTERMINE is the naval policy of Germany and Great Britain in the North Sea, and this has been carried to such an extent that the British Admiralty has been compelled to issue a statement describing this body of water as a "military area," and warning neutral ships that they enter it at their own risk. A passage has been marked out along which the English authorities are prepared to guide merchant vessels under British pilots and assure them reasonable safety. The rest of the prohibited area is now to be sown with mines which will render the German Navy powerless, say the English press. In commenting on this action, the London *Nation* says:



RIDDING THE SEA OF TRAFFIC-DESTROYERS.

Exploding mines that have threatened ships of war and trade, after they have been swept together by trawlers, whose crews brave the danger for a substantial reward.

"The indiscriminate sowing of mines on frequented trade routes by the Germans, who do their work under the disguise of a neutral flag, has compelled the Admiralty to close the North Sea. The German policy had no military end in view; it aimed solely at the destruction of all commerce, whether neutral or British, and had rendered even the waters of the north of Ireland perilous."

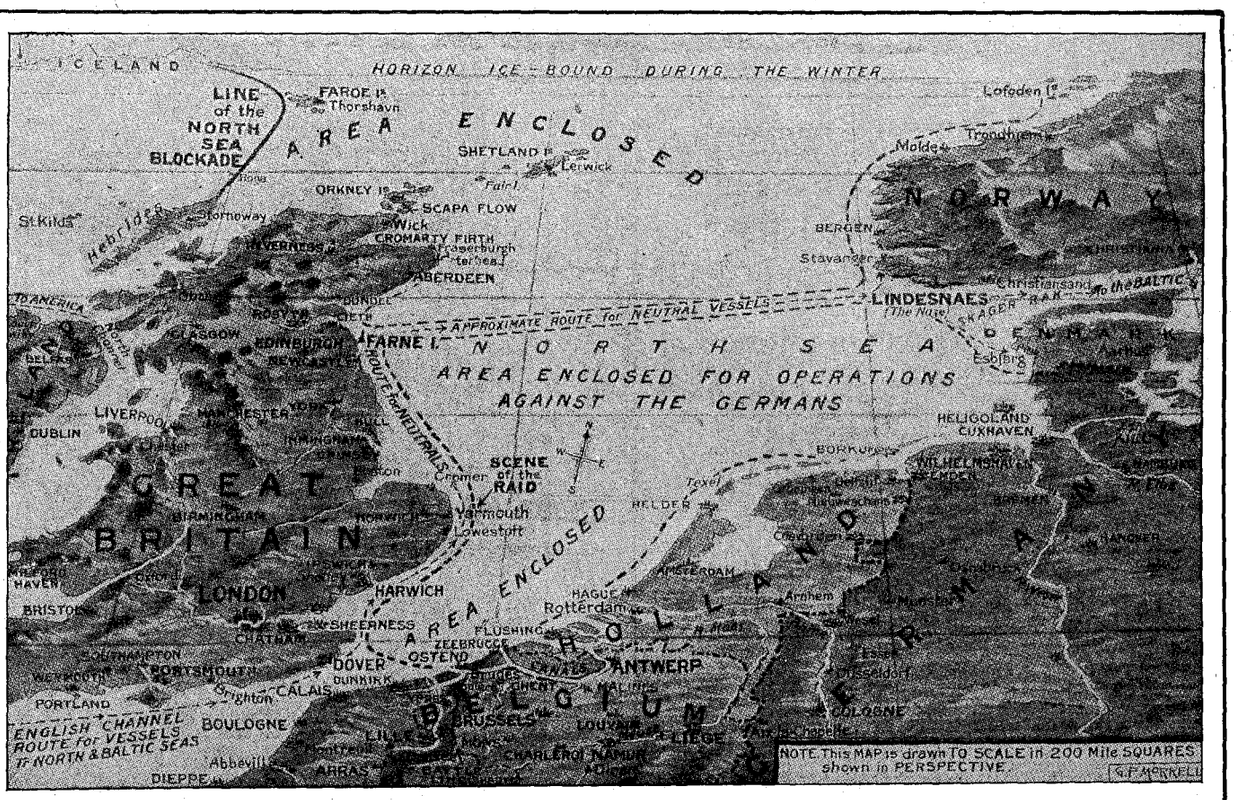
The London *Daily Chronicle* considers that this action was unavoidable, and, while regretting the hardship to neutral commerce, thinks that—

"The German mine-laying, since the first weeks of the war, has been done not by war-ships, but by fishing-boats and merchantmen flying the Dutch, the Norwegian, or some other neutral flag. This is no fault of the neutral countries, who can not prevent Germans from hoisting false colors, and who have so far, indeed, been the chief sufferers, more neutral merchantmen than British having, we believe, been sunk by German mines up to the present date. At the same time it makes it nearly impossible for our Navy to stop the practise by a mineless blockade. Now that the Germans have gone so far as to sow with unanchored contact-mines the deep waters of the Atlantic trade routes, it has become necessary to wall their ships in more closely. A single German mine-carrier flying a neutral flag could in this way sow death in the path of every passenger-liner between Europe and America, quite irrespective of whether its flag was British or neutral, and whether its passengers were Canadian soldiers or American citizens."

After regretting that the Hague Conference did not formulate more stringent rules against deep-sea mining, the London *Times* opines calmly that the Germans would not have observed them in any case, and that the present action of the Government is therefore justified, and considers that—

"We may fairly expect friendly nations to appreciate our reasons for vigorous action. The conditions of modern maritime warfare, at all events as practised by Germany, call for new measures. We were prepared to fight in accordance with the humane principles which our representatives formulated. We can not be bound by rules which our adversary disregards."

Notwithstanding anathemas from England, the German papers show no contrition as far as the mines are concerned, but congratulate the nation on the success achieved by their use.



THE SEA PERILOUS: IS IT TO BE THE "NORTH SEA" OR THE "GERMAN OCEAN"?

IT IS NOW A CLOSED AND MINED LAKE FROM DOVER TO ICELAND, AND ALL SHIPPING MUST ENTER AND LEAVE BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.

—From *The Graphic* (London).

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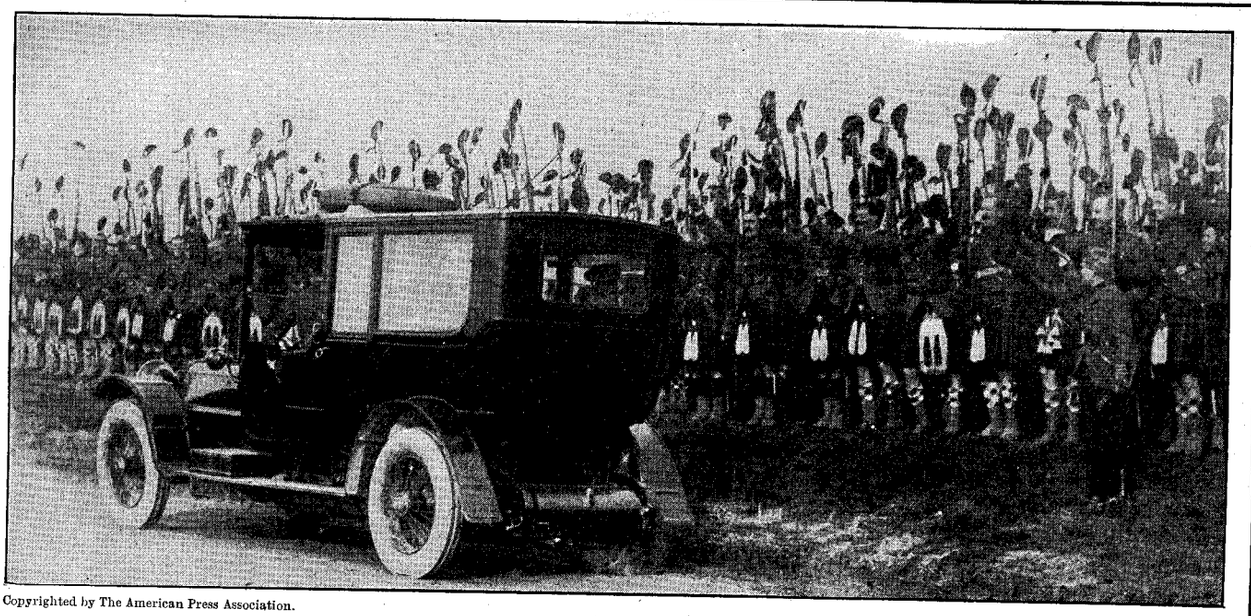

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A REGIMENT OF CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS

GIVING THE KING AND QUEEN AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF AFTER THE INSPECTION OF THE DOMINION TROOPS ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

THE WAR AS RUSSIA'S SALVATION

UPON THE BRINK of revolution, Russia was saved from civil strife only by the Kaiser's declaration of war against her. Such is the view of an English publicist who has had a long and close acquaintance with the land of the Czar. He signs his article "Anglitchanin," the Russian word for "Englishman." In the London *Contemporary Review* he describes how, upon his arrival in Petrograd,

"One hundred and twenty thousand workmen were on strike, and (this is the point) they were not on strike for higher wages. In no single case did the men make a demand from their masters. In no single case had a man gone on strike because of a visible grievance which his master could put right. No concession by the masters could have brought the men back to work. The only answer they returned, when asked why there was a strike, was that they were dissatisfied with their lives, with the present conditions of the workingman, and that they intended to disorganize the State until these conditions were altered. . . . . .

"Things seemed to the Russian Government about as bad as they very well could be, and orders were actually given for the severest possible repressive measures, which would perhaps have involved a large-scale battle, probably a massacre, certainly a state of war. . . . . .

"The moment it became clear in Petersburg that Germany was determined on war, the repressive measures were countermanded, two days before they were to have taken effect, and the workmen went instantly and quietly back to work. Many of those who were not called to the colors by the mobilization orders themselves volunteered for the front."

The actual declaration of war was greeted by a great outburst of enthusiasm. He describes the demonstrations in the streets, the appearance of the Czar—unguarded—and says:

"There could be no doubt of the sudden and genuine unity of feeling among the people. Even the police, usually hated, were no longer regarded as enemies. I myself saw a detachment of mounted police heartily cheered in the Nevsky Prospect by the crowd. They had probably never been cheered before in their lives."

He scouts the idea that Russia had any aggressive designs, and gives a quaint proof of his assertion:

"I have heard it said that Russia wished for war, and made it inevitable, and that a proof of this may be found in the surprizing speed with which she was able to mobilize. She did, indeed, mobilize with surprizing speed, but that is, as it happens, a proof that her intentions had not been warlike. No one was more surprized at this speed than the officials whose business it was to manage the mobilizations. The plans for mobilizing on the German and Austrian frontiers were so old that the officials found that things were being done twice as quickly as they had expected, because, forsooth, they had omitted to consider the fact that the speed of trains had been nearly doubled since the plans were made, and that there were now double lines where before had been but a single track."

Most significant of all is his account of the changed political and social relations of the Russian people, and he predicts that Russia, as we have known it in the past, will disappear with this war. He cites instances where proscribed revolutionaries are at this moment working hand in hand with their former oppressors with the greatest cordiality on both sides:

"For example, the officials superintending the commissariat department found their arrangements disastrously inadequate, and were pulled out of their difficulty by a very able revolutionary who is now one of the Government's most valued advisers. Much of the Red Cross organization is in the hands of revolutionaries, and revolutionaries (only lately under the supervision of the police, who made a habit of searching their houses) now sit on the committees, in some cases controlling them, which deal with the housing and feeding of the women and children whose husbands and fathers have gone to the war. It is so throughout. It is impossible for those who do not know the conditions to realize the extraordinary nature of these events. But it is open to all to foresee their inevitable result.

"That result will, certainly, be a changed Russia. There have been writers, both English and American, who have said that England and France, the two free countries, were, in this war, the allies of the Czar and not of the Russian people. I think they should consider the opinion of the revolutionaries, who are better able to judge of that than we. They, for the first time in their history, are the allies of the Czar. They do not think to lose by it. Nor do they think they are acting against the interests of the people, whose cause they have at heart, and for whose sake they have sacrificed so much. No; they well know that it will be impossible to relegate to their old position of supposed enemies to the State men and women who have served the State so well in her hour of most serious need.

"The revolutionists will have helped in the salvation of their country. They will not, when that salvation is accomplished, be once more under the supervision of the police. They are now actually sharing committee work with their declared opponents. When the war is over, they will be left with an influence in the government of Russia, not derived from fear. The Czar will find himself at the head of a State much more like that of England in its constitution than could have been foreseen in recent years. The throne will be strengthened by widening its base, not by increasing its height."

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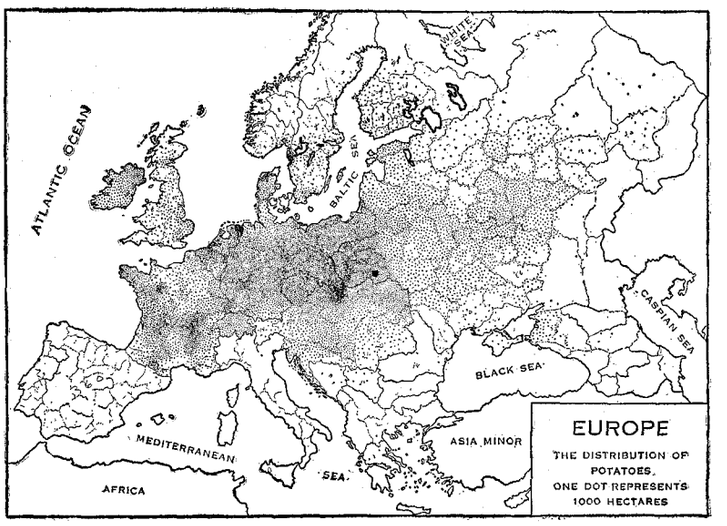
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

FEEDING THE WARRING NATIONS

THE EUROPEAN food situation, with special reference to the war and to its probable future developments, is discust in *The American Review of Reviews* by Prof. T. N. Carver, of Harvard, who is also "adviser in agricultural economics" to the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Carver has been much occupied of late in creating, under President Wilson's Administration, the "Bureau of Markets and Rural Organization." Other officers of the Department have collaborated in preparing the article, and the interesting maps, in particular, are from data on file there. Professor Carver ridicules the assertion, heard frequently before the outbreak of war, that great bankers could have prevented it by refusing to finance it. That, he says, was very much like saying that the owners of horses, or hay, could prevent war by refusing to let the Government have them. A Government at war can get anything within its reach, and the only thing that admits of discussion is whether the necessary supplies exist or not. Compared with this problem, he assures us, even that of financing the war is of minor importance. We read:



THE POTATO MAP,

Showing the principal areas of a crop that is of great importance to Europe. Germany is seen to be far better supplied than any other country. The maps with this article are reproduced by courtesy of V. C. Finch, Madison, Wisconsin.

"The question of food, not only for the armies, but for the non-fighting population as well, we will admit to be of equal importance with that of men or ammunition. But it must be borne in mind that the question of food is not a question of living as well in time of war as in time of peace. It is rather a question of finding the basic necessaries of life. A people who would prefer to be whipt rather than undergo a change of diet or give up luxuries will probably get what it prefers. It is therefore important that we study the available supplies of these basic necessaries before jumping to the conclusion that any of the warring countries can be starved into submission."

Professor Carver then cites figures showing the production of staples in the now belligerent countries in times of peace. In 1913, the per-capita production of wheat and rye was 1.33 bushels in the United Kingdom, 9.45 in France, 12.34 in Russia, 10.04 in Germany, and 7.73 in Austria-Hungary. In 1912 Britain raised 4.73 bushels of potatoes per inhabitant, France 13.94, Russia 8.35, Germany 28.40, Austria-Hungary 13.31. The next question to arise, says Professor Carver, is: Can each of the countries involved maintain in time of war the normal rate of production? There is, at present, he thinks, no sufficient reason for doubting it, altho much depends, of course, upon where and how the fighting occurs. He says:

"If any of the countries should be overrun by invading armies which sweep across wide areas, destroying crops as they go, after the manner of Sherman's March to the Sea, it would upset all calculations. Barring such contingencies, there is no very good reason for supposing that any country at war will permit its supplies of the necessaries of life to run short if it is possible to prevent it. It would be as great a blunder to allow the food-supply as to allow the supply of ammunition to fail. We can expect, therefore, that nothing short of physical impossibility will stand in the way of production.

"The ordinary campaign, which is not definitely planned to destroy crops over wide areas, is not to be considered as of more than local importance in reducing production. It is to be classed along with hail, winds, and floods, which occur every year over areas which seem large in themselves but are a small fraction of the total producing area. A glance at the accompanying maps, showing the areas of agricultural production, will convince any one that the campaigns thus far have touched only a small fraction of the total producing area of any crop. Sugar-beets are probably hardest hit, because much of the fighting has been in a region of dense production.

"The expectation that men will not be available for the planting or harvesting of crops will come true only in the most extreme cases where a country is making its last stand in defense of its national existence. If each country puts her entire available fighting force in the field, she will still have left her women and her old men and boys. As a matter of fact, all reports indicate that there is a surplus rather than a dearth of labor. That is, men are out of employment. This would naturally follow from the closing of factories which are not producing basic necessaries. The fact that the peasant women in all Continental countries are accustomed to working in the fields is of genuine importance here. It will involve no change of custom and no shock to their sense of propriety if increasing numbers of women should help with farm work. Mr. N. C. Murray, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that agricultural production in the Balkan States was not much affected during their war.

"As to the old men and boys, we may be very sure that if they have to be withdrawn from any industries it will be from those which are not necessary to national existence. That is, they will be withdrawn from those which produce luxuries rather than necessaries. In other words, the consumers will give up luxuries. The people who are unwilling to do this will probably be the first to sue for peace. That this abandonment of luxuries is already taking place is evidenced by the fact that many indoor industries are shut down, creating a surplus of laborers available for the outdoor industries.

"Another factor to be considered is that Germany, Austria, and Russia produce more than two-thirds of the beet-sugar, and almost one-third of all the sugar, both cane- and beet-, of the world. Both Germany and Austria are heavy exporters of sugar. In case their exports are cut off, and their imports of other foodstuffs as well, they will undoubtedly devote a part of this land, and it is the most fertile land in each empire, to growing crops for home consumption."

Farm machinery, Professor Carver goes on to note, is a means of saving labor. No European country has ever lacked ingenuity in designing or making machinery, and yet they do not use much of it on the farm, because labor is abundant and cheap. If the war makes farm labor scarce, the inventors could find ways of economizing it through superior tools and machinery. And

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yet if the army absorbs a large share of the horses, the scarcity of power will prevent the wide use of machines. The writer pursues the subject thus:

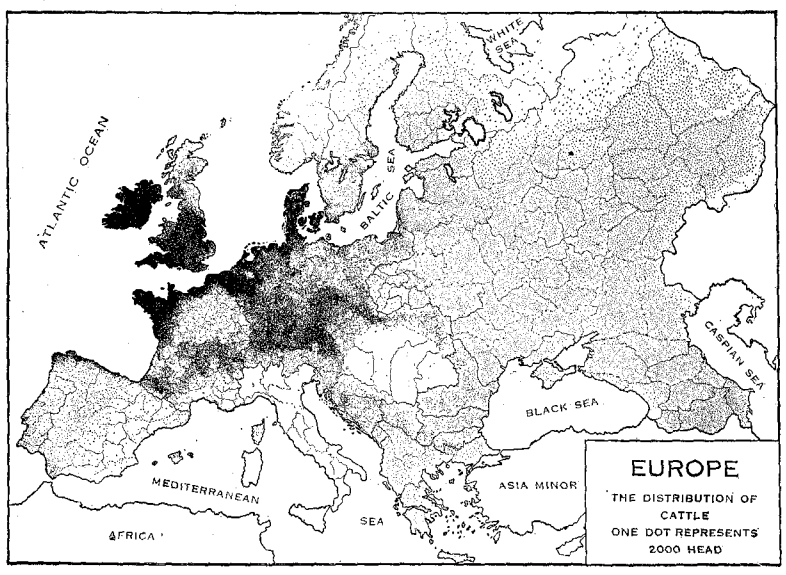
"How many of us realize how rapidly farm machinery spread throughout the North during our Civil War? The reaper, mower, thresher, corn-planter, and cultivator were all in use before 1860, but they multiplied more during the next five years than during the whole preceding period. One result was that agricultural production in the North increased every year of that war. In the State of Indiana, to take a single example, the wheat crop increased from fifteen million bushels in 1859 to twenty millions in 1863, in spite of the fact that, during the latter year, one in every ten of her male population was in the army. But the North had an abundant supply of horses and they were relatively cheap. It was merely a matter of finding ways of substituting horse-power, which was abundant, for man-power, which was scarce. If horse-power becomes as scarce in Europe as man-power, it is difficult to see what else can be substituted.

"The possibility of readjusting the standard of living in time of war has already been mentioned. This could be done in such a way as to gain more subsistence from a given acreage of land by substituting heavy-yielding for light-yielding crops; or in such a way as to gain more subsistence from a given expenditure of labor, by substituting crops which require little care for those which require much care. . . . . .

"On the whole, therefore, in the absence of effective blockades, or of wholesale devastation and pillage, there is little ground for hoping that any of the nations involved will be forced to sue for peace because of a lack of food-supplies. The chances are that the war will have to be fought to a finish on the fields of battle. We must prepare ourselves to believe that they who are finally beaten will be beaten by slaughter and not by starvation. The possible shortage of horses, if it becomes a factor at all, will be felt most acutely by the armies in the field, and will therefore be a factor in winning or losing battles rather than in supplying food."

In the same number of *The Review of Reviews*, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the Prussian statesman and banker, reviews in detail Germany's food resources and finds that his country has a supply of bread and meat amply sufficient to feed both the army and civil population for two years. Then, he says:

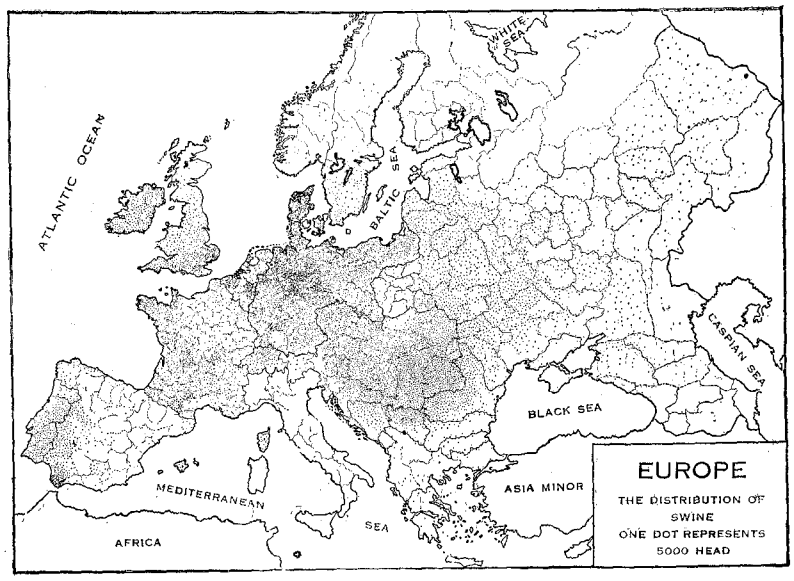
"The war will bring out any number of devices—processes that have been too expensive so far in competition—which will be taken up and made more perfect. Products will be turned to use that have never been thought of before. Like a good housewife who must get along suddenly upon a limited stipend per week, because some hardship has befallen her husband, so a nation, convinced of its good cause, and fairly successful in arts up to the present, will find its way and be able to buck up against the humanitarian English proposal of starving it out."



CATTLE IN EUROPE.

DERAILING A RAILROAD

NINETY MILES of perfectly good rails are to be pulled up in western New York and sold for what they will bring. They and the road-bed on which they lie represent an investment of two millions or so, but no one can be found who will take them as a gift, while as old iron they will fetch a little something. The road whose rails are thus to be rudely torn from their bed forms a part of the Buffalo & Susquehanna, and the action is taken on order of the New York Supreme Court on petition of the bondholders. Other roads with easier grades have taken its coal trade, and without it this part of the railway does not pay. Its proposed annihilation raises some interesting questions. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, November 5):



EUROPE'S PORK-SUPPLY.

"Undoubtedly, the bondholders have the right to stop operating an unprofitable property and to get what little salvage they can out of it by taking up the rails. This salvage will be small, however, for, under present market conditions, relaying rails are salable only at a very low price.

"The abandonment of the road will be a serious matter to farming communities along it which depend upon it for transportation. The road-bed and tracks are in good condition, and represent an investment that could not be replaced, probably, short of $2,000,000.

"Residents along the line of the road appealed to the New York Public Service Commission. Through the efforts of that body, the execution of the Court's order has been postponed for one month. It is hoped that prior to December 1, the date at which the Court's order is now scheduled to take effect, some one can be found willing to take over and operate the road.

"Of course, it is impossible to operate a road with thin traffic, such as this line has, at any such low rates per passenger-mile and per ton-mile as prevail on roads which do a large business. It would be far better for the farmers along the line to pay whatever rate is necessary to keep the road in operation rather than have it stop operations entirely. More economical methods of operating the road could doubtless be introduced, such as substituting independent motor-cars for regular steam-locomotive train service.

"Such instances as this form a useful lesson as to the inevitable result where a railway is unable to earn enough to pay its operating expenses and make some return, at least, to those who have furnished the money to build it.

"The railways are indeed public-service corporations and as such obliged to render reasonable service to all alike, so long as they continue in operation. But when any railway becomes unprofitable to its owners and they can see no hope for future profits, they have the undoubted right to stop operations, take up the rails and sell them for scrap."

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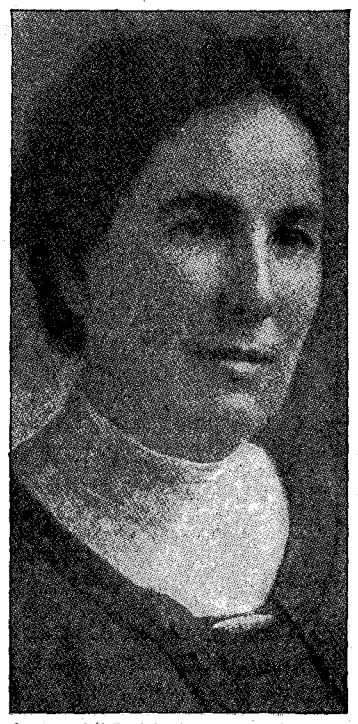
FITTING THE SCHOOL TO THE CHILD

HAS OUR SYSTEM of education been starting at the wrong end? Instead of determining upon a curriculum and then putting every child "through" it, should we not first study the child and then ascertain just what training he should receive? It would appear as if educative methods had been groping about in this direction for some time. The substitution of optional for required courses is our response to the demand in higher studies. In the primary school we are going further every day in the direction of treating different kinds of children differently. A card-catalog of all the children in a community, containing the record of each since birth and enabling the teacher to give each the treatment he most needs, is already the pedagogic ideal of some authorities. A practical step is described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, November 14) by Sidonie Matzner Gruenberg, under the title, "An Experiment in Organic Education: Making the Course of Study Fit the Child." The article is a description of the methods used by Marietta L. Johnson in her school at Fairhope, Ala. Says the writer:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

MRS. M. L. JOHNSON,

A teacher who makes the school fit the child, rather than the child the school, on the idea that "development is the only true education."

"The fundamental idea in the 'organic' system of education is that 'development is the only true education.' As an organism the child in his development passes through fairly definite stages, in each of which certain instincts and needs are prominent. The school should therefore seek to meet the requirements of the child in each stage; thus alone can his further development be assured. Theoretically, all schools follow this principle. But Mrs. Johnson is the only educator in this country who has consistently followed this through all the grades, and on all sides of the child's nature, and in connection with all of the school's work.

"In the early years the child's instincts call for freedom and much activity; Mrs. Johnson keeps the children out of doors as much as possible and lets them do everything that children of that age care to do. Since the large muscles develop before the smaller ones, and since control can be best acquired when the muscles are developing, the younger children in the organic school are engaged in gardening, gymnastics, stone-throwing, and other games long before writing is thought of. The instinct to make things is exercised by opportunities to work in clay, clay-board, water-colors, and weaving. That younger children are far-sighted is recognized in the character of the activities, and no close work is put before them.

"All these things sound very much like what is being done in thousands of other schools in this country and abroad. But these things are done in other schools spasmodically and as features added to the traditional course of study. Here they constitute the very heart of the course of study. Mrs. Johnson has done exactly what progressive educators have for years told us should be done, namely, she has made the course of study fit the child instead of trying to make the child fit the course of study.

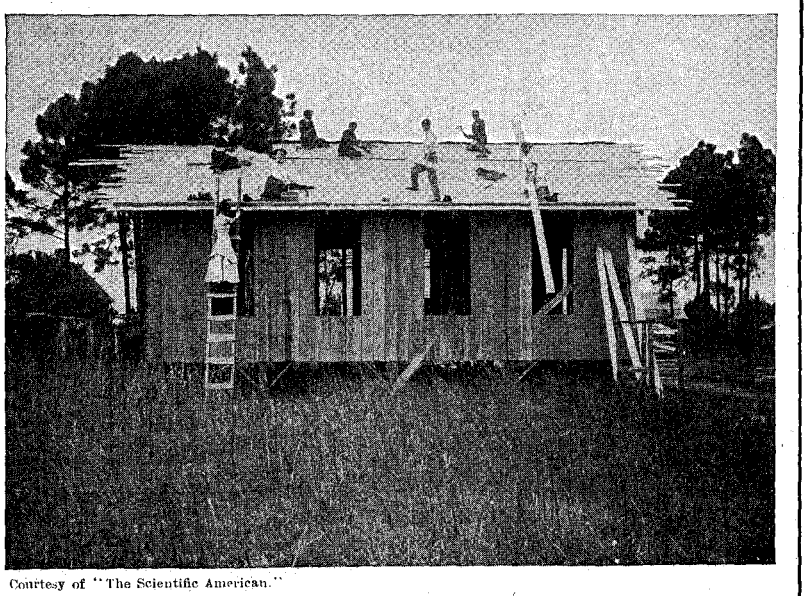
"Instead of making requirements for the child to meet, the organic school accepts each child as a personality and offers him an opportunity to do the best he can every day. The best of one child is not the same as the best of another child; one excels in this direction, another in that. And every child has more power in one direction than he has in another. Mrs. Johnson does not brand a child as stupid because he is weaker in arithmetic than his neighbors or because he is slower in a running-match. 'The test of the school,' she says, 'is the condition of the child. If every child is happy and busy and healthy, all is well.'"

This idea of free opportunity, we are told, is carried so far that the school keeps no record of grades or achievement or attendance or promotions. Promotion is continuous; every child does the best that he can and stays with his own group. There is no truancy, because there is no temptation to stay away. The school is the most interesting part of the child's experience. To quote further:

"The absence of grading and of examination suggests to most people the absence of standards. But Mrs. Johnson has very definite standards, altho they are not the same as those we have acquired from the schools and colleges. Mrs. Johnson's standards are a healthy body, an alert and active mind, and a sweet spirit. And all of the work at the Fairhope School is planned to produce these three sets of results.

"For the health of the body there is an out-of-door activity adapted to the development and the strength and the needs of the child. For the mind there are the acquaintance with nature at first hand, the solving of problems in the making of things, the controlling of forces and of materials, the mastery of quantity in the measuring and weighing and calculating, the learning of stories from history and from literature, with their instinctive dramatization. There is constant translation of words into thoughts and actions. Finally, the health of the spirit is ministered to by the provision of 'sincere experiences' in relation to other children and in relation to the forces and materials of nature and industry. There is joy in the work because the work has meaning. Mrs. Johnson sees very clearly that half-hearted work is insincere, and that the attempt to develop 'will-power' through arbitrary requirements more often cultivates dishonesty."

There are no set requirements for the first six years of the school. When an opportunity to read is presented, the children embrace it eagerly because they have learned that books contain a great deal that they care about and because health makes the task easy. Books have never been associated in their minds with anything disagreeable or burdensome. They easily learn also to write, since they have both muscular control and



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

WHERE SCHOLARS MAKE THE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Johnson's pupils learn to use their arms and hands before their fingers are trained to hold the pen, yet they are not behind the pupils in the regular schools.

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interest. Mrs. Johnson holds that an institution has no right to ask "What do you know?" "What have you done?" "Where are your credentials?" It should inquire instead, "What do you need?" "How may we serve you?" The "standards" of an institution are thus measured by its services, not by its requirements. We read further:

"The first group of children with whom Mrs. Johnson began her experiment have reached the high school. In spite of their late start in reading, writing, and arithmetic, they were up to the 'standards' set for children in the regular schools, and excelled the others in health, in intellectual power, in initiative, enthusiasm, and spontaneity. . . . . .

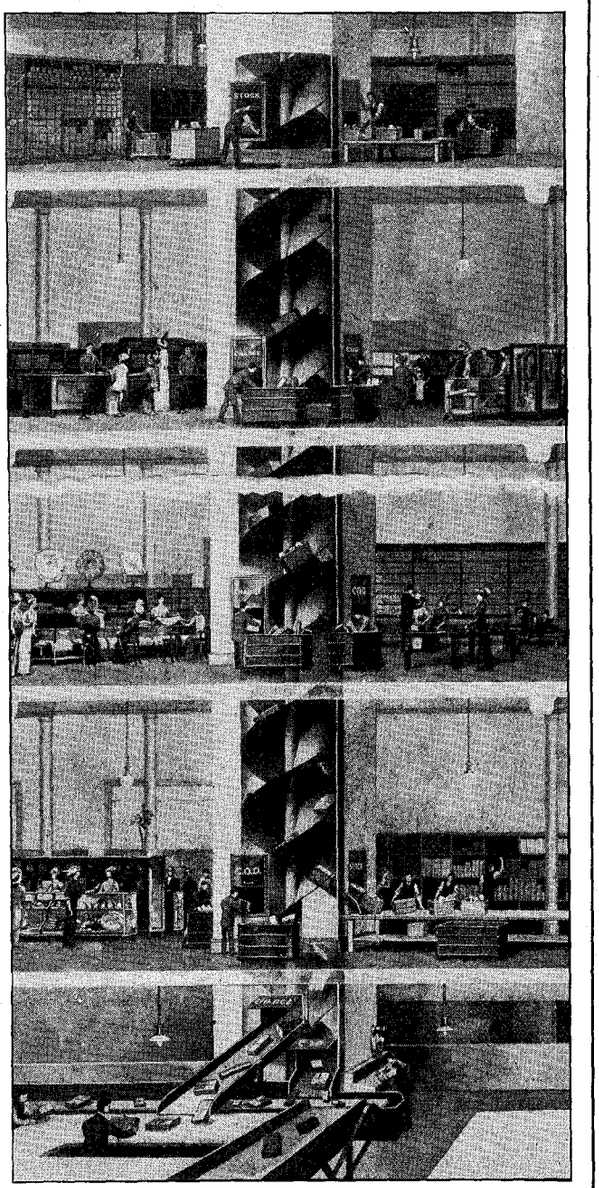
"This summer there was conducted a demonstration class and a normal class in the principles of organic education, at Greenwich, Conn., for the second time. Here teachers had an opportunity to become familiar with what is perhaps the most significant experiment in education yet undertaken in this country."

GRAVITY AS A SIDE PARTNER

GREAT business concerns are now allowing the earth's attraction to move their goods for them, from one department to another, whenever this is possible. In other words, boxes and parcels are allowed to slide down inclines or spirals from a higher story or loft to a lower one. Gravity, we are told by a writer in *Industrial Engineering* (New York, November), is the cheapest motive-power in the world, and, whenever possible, material should be handled by its means. This dictates an arrangement of buildings which will take the fullest advantage of the use of gravity in the transfer of finished and semi-finished material from one department to the next. He goes on:

"The ideal arrangement in such a factory is to have the raw material delivered to the top floor and the first manufacturing process carried on there. The final and intermediate manufacturing processes should be located upon the lower floors, with the shipping-room and finished storerooms on the ground floor. Material in process may then be transferred from one department to the next and to the finished storeroom or shipping-room by means of chutes. This arrangement eliminates all expense for motive-power, upkeep, and repair of conveyors, belts, and other transportation devices.

"The spiral gravity conveyor illustrated herewith has been developed . . . to fill the demand for a method of transferring material from one elevation to another with a minimum of expense and space required for the transferring medium. This conveyor consists of a helix formed of steel plates neatly fitted together to give a smooth surface over which goods in process of transference will slide easily and smoothly. The pitch of the helix is such as to insure that any material placed upon it will slide downward to the outlet rapidly and yet at a rate of speed which will not be detrimental either to the goods themselves or to any material or package with which they may come in contact during their descent. Steel sides confine the material on the conveyor to the surface of the helix. These sides, also being closely fitted and smooth, offer no obstruction to the rapid and easy passage of material."



Courtesy of the Otis Elevator Company.

A DEPARTMENT-STORE GRAVITY CONVEYOR.

It accommodates anything from a small parcel to a large packing-case.

These conveyors, we are told, are built in two types, the open and closed. Access to a conveyor of the open type may be had at any point in its length. The closed type is built around a central stem within a steel tubular shell. The open type is best adapted to handling heavy, bulky merchandise such as large boxes, barrels, factory products, etc. The closed type finds its widest field in the handling of small articles and packages, as in department stores. To quote again:

"This type of conveyor possesses considerable flexibility in the arrangements possible. Thus in the closed type, the three helices may be arranged to deliver to three different floors, each one either receiving goods at all the floors which it serves, or one helix may serve for transportation between two widely separated departments being inaccessible to others. A given helix may also be arranged to deliver from one department to another on the next floor and one to receive goods from this next lower floor and deliver them to departments still farther down but without the possibility of the material loaded at the first floor being delivered to the last one without previously stopping at the intermediate department.

"The number of floors which can be served by this type of conveyor is practically unlimited, and its capacity is limited only by the speed at which articles can be removed at the outlet. Where the service is practically continuous and large quantities of material are handled at all hours of the day, or even where large quantities are moved within a short period of time at irregular intervals during the day, it is advisable to install in connection with the gravity conveyor an apparatus for rapidly clearing the outlets. For this purpose a belt conveyor is frequently advisable. . . . . .

"The fire risk which would naturally exist with a flue of the character of this conveyor extending through the several floors of the building is minimized by a complete equipment of automatic fire doors. These doors which serve as the inlet openings to the conveyor are counterbalanced, the counterbalance being attached to the door by means of a fusible link. Upon the occurrence of fire within the vicinity of the conveyor, this fusible link liberates the counterbalance, allowing the door to close, and thus completely isolating the conveyor from the fire. Hinged drop doors similarly counterbalanced cover the outlets."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

SHAW DRUBBING JOHN BULL AGAIN

MR. BERNARD SHAW, whose chief mission in life has seemed to be to chastise the English public by merciless polemic or satirical drama, is not at all deterred by England's trial by war. He has started in to present in three-page newspaper doses what he calls "common sense about the war." His old-time target, "British hypocrisy," is made the object of many a blow, one of them being an endeavor to prove that England is as much a militarist nation as Germany, and that the Junker party in England probably as ardently desired the war as the similar party in Berlin. He sees in the present war spectacle "the Junkers and Militarists of England and Germany jumping at the chance they have longed for in vain for many years of smashing one another and establishing their own oligarchy as the dominant military power in the world." He even goes into an elaborate argument to prove by literary citations, beginning with "The Battle of Dorking," that England began the talk about "The Day" when the account between the two countries should come up for settlement, and consequently too much blame can not be imputed to the Germans for keeping alive the same sentiment by making it the object of their most observed toast. Mr. Shaw also asks us to believe that the much-blamed von Bernhardi learned most of his lessons in *Weltpolitik* from England, for "his chief praise in this department is reserved for England." He quotes von Bernhardi as saying that English journalists had taught him "the doctrine of the bully, of the materialist, of the man with gross ideals; a doctrine of diabolical evil." "Officially, the war is Junker-cut-Junker, Militarist-cut-Militarist; and we must fight it out, not *Heuchler*-cut-Hypocrite, but hammer and tongs," says Mr. Shaw, and naturally raises a storm of protest on two continents. His first antagonist on the field is Mr. Arnold Bennett, who in taking exception to parts of Mr. Shaw's article says that "the objectionable part of the manifesto is so objectionable in its flippancy, in its perversity, in its injustice, and in its downright inexactitude as to amount to a scandal." In the New York *Times* Mr. Bennett writes:

"G. DON QUIXOTE SHAW,"
As renamed in America; others dub him G. Bernhardi Shaw.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

"Shaw's bias is evident wherever he discusses the action and qualities of Great Britain. Thus he contrasts Bernhardi's brilliant with our own very dull militarists' facts, the result being that the intense mediocrity of Bernhardi leaps to the eye on every page, and that events have thoroughly discredited all his political and many of his military ideas, whereas we possess militarists of first-class quality.

"Naturally, Shaw calls England muddle-headed. Yet of late nothing has been less apparent than muddle-headedness. Of British policy, Shaw says that since the Continent generally regards us as hypocritical, we must be hypocritical. He omits to say that the Continent generally, and Germany in particular, regards our policy and our diplomacy as extremely able and clear-sighted. The unscrupulous cleverness of Britain is one of Germany's main themes."

Mr. Shaw gives a Shavian version of the diplomatic history of the war in some of its aspects, and draws Mr. Bennett's accusation that it is a "staggering travesty." His main point is that Sir Edward Grey could have possibly averted the war by following the suggestion of Sazonoff that he tell the Kaiser if Germany showed fight, England would fight also. "The odds against the Kaiser will be so terrible that he may not dare to support the Austrian ultimatum to Servia at such a price." On this point Mr. Bennett breaks out against Shaw:

"He accuses Sir Edward Grey of sacrificing his country's welfare to the interests of his party and committing a political crime in order not to incur the wrath of *The Daily News* and the Manchester *Guardian*. This is totally inexcusable. . . . I think Grey was the best Foreign Secretary that the Liberal party could have chosen, and that he worked well on the only possible plane, the plane of practicality. I am quite sure he is an honest man, and I strongly resent, as Englishmen of all opinions will resent, any imputation to the contrary.

"As for the undemocratic control of foreign policy, a strong point about our policy on the eve of the war is that it was dictated by public opinion. [See Grey's dispatch to the British Ambassador at Berlin, No. 123.] Germany could have preserved peace by a single gesture addrest to Franz Josef. She did not want peace. Mr. Shaw said Sir Edward Grey ought to have shouted out at the start that if Germany fought we should fight. Sir Edward Grey had no authority to do so, and it would have been foolish to do so. Mr. Shaw also says Germany ought to have turned her whole army against Russia and left the western frontier to the care of the world's public opinion in spite of the military alliance by which France was bound to Russia. We have here an example of his aptitude for practical politics."

Another Shaw critic, Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham, enters at this point, writing to the London *Daily News:*

"The controversy between men of peace as to the merits, demerits, causes, and possible results of the great war is becoming almost as dangerous and little less noisy than the real conflict now being waged in and around Ypres. The only difference between the two conflicts is that the combatants in Flanders only strive to kill the body. Those who fire paper bullets aim at the annihilation of the soul.

"Literature is a nice thing in its way. It both passes and gives us many weary hours. It has its place. But I submit that at present it is mere dancing on a tight rope. Whether the war could have been avoided or not is without interest to-day. In fact, there is no controversy possible after Maximilian Harden's pronouncement. In it he throws away the

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scabbard and says boldly that Germany from the first was set on war. Hence it becomes a work of supererogation to find excuses for her, and hence, my old friend, Bernard Shaw, penned his long indictment of his hereditary enemy, England, all in vain."

Mr. Shaw rouses Mr. Bennett's wrath also because he contends that the Belgium point was a mere excuse for England, and that without it she would soon have found another for getting into the fray. "He goes further," says Mr. Bennett, "and continually implies that there was no Belgium point," and "every time he mentions the original treaty that established Belgium's neutrality he puts after it in brackets [date 1839], an obvious barrister's device, sarcastically to discredit the treaty because of its age." Mr. Shaw practically anticipates his own reply: "I am writing history because an accurate knowledge of what has occurred is not only indispensable to any sort of reasonable behavior on our part in the face of Europe when the inevitable day of settlement comes, but because it has a practical bearing on the most perilously urgent and immediate business before us: the business of the appeal to the nation for recruits and for enormous sums of money." Finally, in the New York *Times*, where his earlier article appears, Mr. Shaw has a chance in rebuttal to Arnold Bennett, and he defends his original action:

"Mr. Bennett will not have any of my excuses for his unhappy country. He will have it that the Germans are right in admiring Sir Edward as a modern Cæsar Borgia, and that our militarist writers are 'of first-class quality,' as contrasted with the 'intense mediocrity' of poor General Bernhardi.

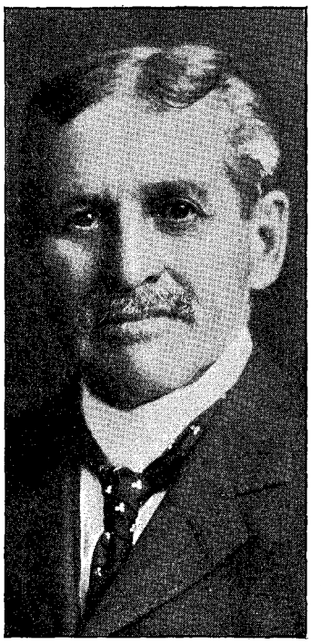
"If Mr. Bennett had stopt there the Kaiser would send him the Iron Cross, but of course, like a true-born Englishman, he goes on to deny indignantly that England has produced a militarist literature comparable to Germany and to affirm hotly that Mr. Asquith is an honest man whose bad arguments are 'a genuine emotional expression of his convictions and that of the whole country,' and that Sir Edward Grey is an honest man, and that he (Mr. Bennett) 'strongly resents, as Englishmen of all opinions will resent any imputation to the contrary'—just what I said he would say, and that he entirely agrees with my denunciation of secret diplomacy and undemocratic control of foreign policy, and that I am a perverse and wayward harlequin, mischievous, unveracious, scurrilous, monstrous, disingenuous, flippant, unjust, inexact, scandalous, and objectionable, and that on all points to which he takes exception and a good many more I am so magnificent, brilliant, and convincing that no citizen could rise from perusing me without being illuminated.

"That is just a little what I mean by saying that Englishmen are muddle-headed, because they never have been forced by political adversity to mistrust their tempers and depend on a carefully stated case as Irishmen have been.

"I did with great pains what nobody else had done. I showed what Germany should have done, knowing that I had no right to reproach her for doing what she did until I was prepared to show that a better way had been open to her.

"Bennett says, in effect, that nobody but a fool could suppose that my way was practicable, and proceeds to call Germany a burglar.

"That does not get us much further. In fact to me it seems a step backward. At all events it is now up to Mr. Bennett to show us what practical alternative Germany had except the one I described. If he can not do that, can he not, at least, fight for his side? We, who are mouthpieces of many inarticulate citizens, who are fighting at home against the general tumult of scare and rancor and silly cinematograph heroics for a sane facing of facts and a stable settlement, are very few. We have to bring the whole continent of war-struck lunatics to reason if we can."



ROBERT J. BURDETTE,

One of the last of our humorists said to have been once "more widely quoted than the classics."

A HUMORIST OF OTHER DAYS

SINCE SOMEBODY is humorous now to at least the extent of a column in every newspaper, the personalities of these writers do not loom so large as in days not so long ago. So the passing of Robert J. Burdette, remembered among the humorists of his ilk as "Bob" Burdette, calls for notice as a sort of literary landmark. It is perhaps possible that these men of the column of our own day are much quoted in their own home towns, but the generation to which Burdette belonged were "more widely quoted than the classics," recalls the New York *Evening Post*. Furthermore, Burdette and his fellows had "an important share in shaping our popular philosophy." The roll of these writers is thus called:

"In the old times when nearly everybody who read at all read books, they chose that medium for reaching their fellow countrymen, Artemus Ward and John Phœnix being among the last of this dynasty. The Civil War developed a new line of communication by the rise of the newspaper to a popularity it had never enjoyed before; and the metropolitan press blossomed with special articles, satirizing certain phases of government and politics, by Doesticks, Nasby, Orpheus C. Kerr, Josh Billings, and others of their school. Then came a small and select company of writers, of the quality of Bret Harte, John Hay, and Mark Twain, who, tho starting in journalism, infused a charming strain of humor into real literature; and these were followed by the group in whose front rank stood Burdette—men whose humorous work gave to the provincial newspaper with which they were connected a stamp of distinct individuality.

"Among the lesser lights in this galaxy, but truly typical, was James M. Bailey, who edited *The News* at Danbury, Conn. His special gift was the quaint description of every-day experiences—the perversity of the stovepipe which the impatient householder is trying to put together; the eccentricities of the domestic hen, the pet dog, or the family carryall. He soon leapt into national and even international fame as the 'Danbury *News* Man,' and his little weekly drew subscriptions from Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and London, and was sold on the street-stands of several large cities. A member of the same group was Charles B. Lewis, of the Detroit *Free Press*, whose imaginary police-court reports, pivoted on the sayings and doings of a functionary named 'Bijah,' made a market for his journal in quarters where till then it had been little known. Messrs. Knox and Sweet, each a humorist in his own right, united forces for the establishment of the Texas *Siftings*, which, after furnishing for some years a fertile resource for exchange-editors all over the United States, presently took its place on the news-stands and in the regular stock of the train-boys; and almost simultaneously grew up the vogue of Opie Read's *Arkansaw Traveler* and 'Bill' Nye's Laramie *Boomerang*."

Robert Burdette seems to have been a humorist in spite of himself. "He always declared that he never set out to be 'funny' but that, however solemn his thoughts, he could not resist the appeal of the comical side of almost everything that surrounded him, and the sportive pranks of his pen seemed to be independent of any intent on his part." Moreover:

"His humor lay almost wholly in his forms of expression and in an unexpected collocation of ideas, the effect of which upon the reader was cumulative. In spite of this never-absent tendency, he was also capable of writing forcefully on serious topics, and for a long period, in conjunction with the late Frank Hatton, he made the Burlington *Hawkeye* a power in Iowa politics. Throughout his editorial career he bore in mind a maxim imprest upon him by his first preceptor in journalism: 'It isn't knowing what to put into a paper that makes an editor; it's knowing what to keep out.' He also escaped a tempting

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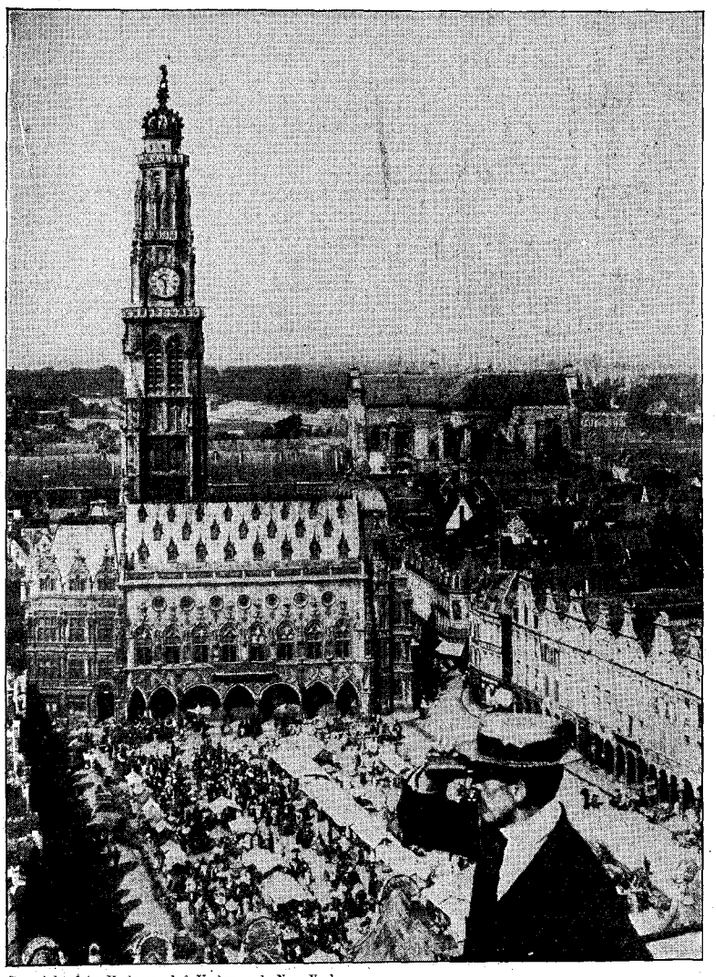
pitfall by sticking strictly to his editorial functions, and leaving the business management in charge of the counting-room—this bit of discretion being the fruit of one unhappy episode of his comparative youth, when he tried his hand at founding a local paper which, as he said, 'the gods loved, tho the advertisers didn't,' and which carried down with its wreck the savings of several toilsome years.

"He became so thoroughly identified with his work in Burlington that, in the mind of the outside public, his proper personality was merged into that of 'the Hawkeye man.' Meanwhile, there had swept over the country a wave of enthusiasm for the lyceum as a means of combined instruction and amusement, and Mrs. Burdette saw here a possible new opening for his talents. As he has told us, he 'wrote a lecture about two hours long—"The Rise and Fall of the Mustache"—and went out and said it without hesitation, manuscript, or remorse.' This experimental effort was so well received that his wife urged him to enter the lecture-field regularly. He demurred somewhat, because of his diminutive stature—he was only five feet three inches in height and of slender build—and his lack of training as a speaker. He had, he reminded her, no voice, no presence, no gesture; his pronunciation was faulty and his grammar uncertain; but he yielded to her judgment, and plunged in, with the result that for ten years a single lecture earned him a larger income than all his other work. It is characteristic of the man that he always apologized, and apparently felt a sincere regret, for having once turned his freaksome humor loose upon the life and character of so good a man as William Penn. He consoled himself, however, with the reflection that all through his life he had been sorry one day for something he had done the day before. 'So constantly,' said he, 'am I doing penance that I live in a state of chronic remorse and habitual hair-shirt.' It was after he had achieved a notable success on the platform that he was attracted to the East by an offer from the Brooklyn *Eagle*. About the same time he entered the ministry of the Baptist Church. Impaired health led him later to seek the climate of Southern California, where, as pastor of the Temple congregation, he preached for six years to assemblages which, Sunday after Sunday, crowded the great auditorium of Los Angeles."



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WHERE CARNAGE HAS BEEN MERCILESS.

Arras, with its sixteenth-century Hôtel de Ville, was under bombardment from October 5 to 8; on the 21st, shells demolished the belfry, and on the 30th another onslaught completed the destruction. Compare the ruins pictured opposite.

GERMAN SAVANTS IN FRANCE'S INSTITUTE

IN THE WELTER of bitter and even ferocious comment so frequent in the European press these days, one meets with grateful surprize a trace of the lost gospel of "sweetness and light" in the Paris *Journal des Débats*. The writer is considering the reported suggestion that German savants who are members or associates of the French Institute be expelled from it because of a defense of Germany and protest against France and the Allies which was signed by 93 of Germany's foremost "intellectuals." As a patriotic Frenchman he of course condemns outright the whole course of German reasoning in this document, and his sentences would be anything but palatable to the savants across the Rhine, but at the same time he argues that any such harsh action as is proposed, based on whatever grounds and after no matter how long deliberation, could only be identified as the product of angry revenge. True, it would deprive the Germans of a title they would miss much more than they might be willing to admit; but at the same time would not the title itself lose in prestige once its "inviolability" had been broken? It is granted on no flimsy pretext, nor conditionally, the writer points out, and to impair the terms of its donation is to impair the fixt distinction it affords the recipient.

While there is no doubt that the Institute will not act hastily, the writer fears a rash and irate spirit in the public, who will be making the mistake of the "93 intellectuals" that signed the German protest, and he adds:

"No one would dream of defending the protest of the German intellectuals. Patriotism, it is true, often excuses exaggeration, but it does not permit of the shameless distortion of established facts. The way of the learned Germans is to set down mere affirmations. They seize upon the opposite of a bald truth and thrust it on you without the slightest attempt at proof. It is apparent that these professors and dignitaries . . . are accustomed to be believed on their mere statements by well-trained pupils. . . . . .

"German savants are specialists who, through method and hard work, attain a meritorious command of their specialty. Yet more and more do they show themselves incapable of the least open-mindedness. To compare them with their rivals in other countries . . . is to compare values that have no common standard. In Germany we find a physician like Roentgen, but not a 'man' like Pasteur or Berthelot. Even Mommsen, who is unquestionably far in advance of any other German living historian, seems a mediocre mind when compared with Fustel de Coulanges. Mommsen's reasoning powers are marvelous when the Romans are in question, but he reasons like Bethmann Hollweg when his own country is under consideration."

All this is perfectly familiar to us, the *Journal des Débats* writer continues, but is it cause for ruling off the list of the Institute those men among the 93 that signed the protest who have been honored as members or associates of our learned societies?

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Quite possibly these honors may seem "undeserved," and we may even be a little more reserved in future in dispensing them to "persons who are plainly outside the pale of civilization as we understand it," but, we read:

"Granted that we are dealing with barbarians; yet shall we apply to them that system of reprisal in which they glory? In point of fact, our reprisal would have just this advantage over theirs—ours would be justified. They distort the truth when they say that the destruction of Louvain was a reprisal for the treachery of the inhabitants; but the Institute in excluding the apologists of vandalism would only be making reply to the apology. Nevertheless this is not at all the way to look at the problem. There is no doubt of the moral right possest by the Institute, but there is doubt of the advisability of using this right."

The honor that the Institute confers on learned foreigners, the writer goes on to say, is everywhere highly esteemed because this recognition of their works and of their talents stamps their fame with somewhat of "definitiveness." Then he asks:

"Does it not seem that these honors of the Institute must lose part of their high value in losing their very character of definitiveness? By no title that is precarious, conditional, or revocable is the free choice of the Institute fixt upon this or that foreign savant. Of course there are certain personal offenses, of which the French as well as foreigners might be guilty, that would in themselves involve expulsion without debate. In these days of war, however, it must be remembered how difficult it is justly to appreciate the point of view of foreign members who belong to a belligerent nation, especially when we ourselves are on the other side of the trenches."

In conclusion, warning the public against hot deeds of anger, the writer adds that the protest of the German intellectuals may properly be considered not as "the individual judgment" of each member of the Institute, but as a product of conditions, "however reprehensible, antiscientific, anticivilized" is that protest.
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A WORD TO BLOODY-MINDED POETS—If the poets should eventually run short of war themes, they are reminded that the efforts put forth to relieve suffering, no matter what the complexion of the giver's belief may be, ought to furnish a worthy topic. This is suggested by the New York *Commercial*, which is led by some poetic outpourings to note also that "non-combatants are always most bloodthirsty and personally hostile toward a national enemy," and that "the wild tales coming from the front of licentiousness, murder, and rapine find their circulation among those people who are farthest from the front." We read:

"From the banks of the Vistula westward to the coast of the English Channel and beyond to the British Isles there arise the cries of the literary cult purporting to represent the thought, the passions, and the hopes of the people engaged in the present combat. We wonder, for instance, if that widely circulated poem originating in Berlin really represents the sentiment of the German fighters, which, of course, means the German people, against the English. The chances are that the men in the trenches, on the war-vessels, in the German submarines, and on the air-ships know that the English soldier is not only a first-class fighting man, but an enemy to be respected and feared. We have yet to hear that, outside of the people who spoil good white paper with inflammatory thought, the Englishman is any more detested and hated in Germany than is the Frenchman, the Belgian, the Russian, or the Servian. To reverse the picture, we do not believe that the exclamatory product of Grub Street in London, in rime-meter, represents the stolid, phlegmatic, cocksure attitude of the average fighting Briton.

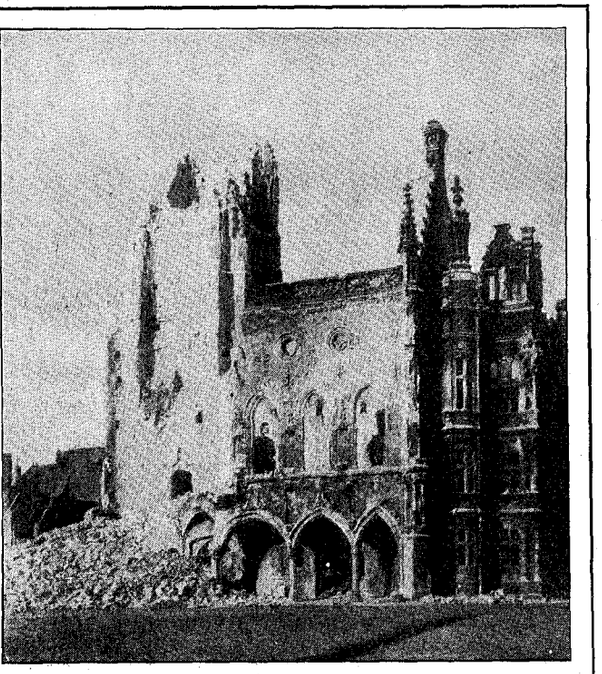
"The German poem on Hate strikes us as about as murderous in the line of flubdub as is that English product from the pen of a railroad station-master in England entitled 'The Day.'

"If the various nations were as sensible, as kindly, as peaceful, and as reasonable as the constituent units of which they are composed there would be no war, and there can be no hope of peace until the mob has been educated to as high a degree as the individuals composing them."

TRAINING THE "INTERNATIONAL MIND"

PRESIDENT BUTLER, of Columbia, has issued a plea to our colleges to set before their pupils the ideal of "the international mind." This ideal he finds necessary to the harmonious progress of the world "in cooperation and in peace." His words are taken by some as a plea for the end of the spirit of nationalism, tho this deduction is elsewhere regarded as forced. In his annual report to the trustees, Dr. Butler returns to a theme that he has previously treated:

"The great war which is devastating Europe has taught



"A MODERN POMPEII": ARRAS OF TO-DAY.

millions of men who have never before given thought to the subject how interdependent the various nations of the earth really are. These international relations are only in part diplomatic, political, and legal; they are in far larger part economic, social, ethical, and intellectual. In seeking out the facts which illustrate these interrelations and interdependencies, and in interpreting them, there is a new and hitherto little used field of instruction which is just now of peculiar interest and value to the American. If the world is to progress in harmony, in cooperation, and in peace, the leaders of opinion throughout the world must possess the international mind. They must not see an enemy in every neighbor, but rather a friend and a helper in a common cause. To bring this about implies a long and probably slow process of moral education. However long and however slow the process may prove to be, a beginning must be made, and Columbia has recently made this beginning definitely and earnestly, and its efforts have met with a cordial response. The international aspect of every great question which arises should be fairly and fully presented, and stress should constantly be laid upon the world's progress in interdependence."

There is nothing in these words, thinks the New York *Evening Sun*, to sustain the interpretation of some newspapers that Dr. Butler pleads for the end of nationalism—"other than bumptious, ingrowing nationalism—for the urging of wider international amity does not presuppose that one should":

"There is a place in the world for nationalism of the wholesome type which stimulates civilizations to excel, and the broadening of a people's mind and sympathies to the point of interracial congeniality does not mean that its truer benefits must be forfeited any more than one may argue that the family is inimical to the State. Sparta, more than two thousand years ago, broke under this latter fallacy, leaving no commensurate virtues. Blood may still be thicker than water without being thicker than mind."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE GOSPEL AMONG BELGIAN REFUGEES

NEVER BEFORE, tho he has preached in some large churches, had Mr. S. Levermore, of the London Open-Air Mission, preached in one like the mighty "open-air church" at Folkestone, with its great throng of Belgian and French refugees, "a liberal sprinkling of the military, and always a crowd of English—excited and curious." It might have been Dieppe or Boulogne rather than an English seaport town, Mr. Levermore says in telling some incidents of his work in *The Canadian Churchman* (Toronto). "I heard the resonant accents of the French tongue on every hand. . . . My satchel was filled with French Gospels and Testaments; a white band upon my sleeve bore the words, '*La Mission en Plein-Air, 19 John Street, Londres, W. C.*,' and I became the center of attraction for the Gauls, who straightway appropriated me as belonging to themselves." He tells of one Sunday which "was a great day":

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BELGIUM HAS MANY LIKE THIS.

These ruins of the Nieuport Cathedral strongly resemble the famous remains of Melrose Abbey.

"Out on the quay, at 9:30, the way was divinely opened for a really good meeting. Those good old standbys, 'Rock of Ages' and 'Jesu, Lover of My Soul,' were sung, first in French, then in English, and the people prest around. One sober-looking French sailor was deeply affected, crying aloud in French, 'Ah, monsieur, we can not do without God now!' It was a spiritual movement. The people prest closer and closer.

"Later on, when surely not fewer than a thousand persons, French and English, were awaiting a cross-channel boat, we mixed with the people, talking and distributing, and the Gospels were, in most cases, received with gratitude. Suddenly I strike up, 'How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds.' There is a rush and we have got the crowd. Then I talk to them in an informal way—stories of our late beloved Queen Victoria, tales from the battle-field, stories of my Gospel travels, all pointing a Gospel truth. The soldiers form a strong body-guard in the inner circle. Suddenly, a motor-horn is sounded. There is a cry, 'A wounded soldier'; but the car has already passed out of sight and the crowd rushes back. I strike up, 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus.' The soldiers and the dense crowd take up the chorus, until the sound rolls like the waves of the sea. The effect was electrifying. Then comes more speaking, with much help from the blessed Holy Spirit, as we explain, with text and with illustration, what it means to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ."

In the evening there is a big central meeting, under other auspices, in which the writer takes part. Here "we have the help of a French refugee, and there follow earnest addresses, interspersed with hymns, now in French, and then in English. It was a time of real power and blessing." But by no means all the Gospel work is done in meetings or by preaching—"for the nonce, the evangelist must be Jack of all trades." For instance:

"Here is a party struggling with an English newspaper. Over there in the little Belgian town are loved and dear ones, and these people have heard that the Germans are there. Their distress is pitiable; one of the women is weeping bitterly. 'Permettez-moi,' cries the evangelist. He translates. The tidings are good, and smiles take the place of tears. Naturally, the transition from temporal to spiritual things is easy. Sometimes it is a lesson in English for a crowd of Belgians, then a lesson in French for the English, with the Gospel for grammar, dictionary, and vocabulary. . . . . .

"A sporting lady accosts me with: 'A thousand pardons, monsieur, but my sister and I have a bet on as to whether you are French or Belgian.' 'Well, mademoiselle, if you will promise me faithfully to read this Gospel throughout, I will tell you.' 'Agreed, monsieur.' 'Good; then I'm neither French nor Belgian; I'm English.' 'Then the bet is off,' she cries, 'but I'll read the book all the same.'

"Certainly, I never had such a grand opportunity for reaching the English aristocracy. Curiosity, and a desire to exploit their knowledge of French opened the door again and again for a word in season, and a gift of Gospel literature. A social tea for the refugees gave me a most gracious opportunity to speak, from Psalm xlvi, of 'Dieu, notre refuge, notre force, et notre secours dans les détresses, et fort aisé à trouver' (very easy to find)—version Ostervald.

"During the long waiting for the boats I approached, saying, 'It is often more painful to wait than to suffer.' 'Vous avez raison,' they cry. Then I say, 'We have a little hymn in English that is often a great comfort to me.' Translating it into French, I began to sing, the people gather, and the rest is easy. Preaching, conversing, singing, translating, writing letters, and even giving lessons in French and English, all pave the way for 'the one thing needful.'

"One Belgian attracts a crowd by his vehemence, as he tells me the old story of priestly rapacity, concluding with, 'Let them come to England, and learn how these Protestants love us, and give their money and their time to do us good.' A short, earnest talk on the glorious Gospel of the grace of God naturally follows.

"'Here is my penny,' says a Flemish woman, as she receives a Gospel. I explain that the Gospel is without money and without price. 'How can that be?' she queries in amazement. The

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people gather and the opportunity is seized for a talk on Isaiah lv, 1, and Rom. iv, 5. Who shall estimate the results, under God, of these talks and silent messengers?

"Surely, in view of this unique and strange opportunity one can only join with Amos, in adoring worship of the Eternal God, who 'turneth the shadow of death into the light of the morning.'"

THE COMMON MAN'S RELIGIOUS VALUE

IN RELIGION, as in many other things, contends the editor of *The Living Church*, the "highbrow" is no more likely to think straight than is his friend who has less pretensions to culture. "Mrs. Cassidy may hanker after the Holy Jumpers in the back street; but Mrs. de Puyster probably dallies with mahatmas at the Century Club." In fact, declares the editor of the Milwaukee Episcopalian weekly, the man of culture is the more likely to run after strange religions and strange sects, because they "bring him the pleasant sense of perceiving something which would pass by the average man unnoticed." The trouble, according to this authority, lies in the persistence of an unchristian intellectual snobbery even within the doors of Christ's Church. We now concede that all human beings have souls. But if we concede that all have minds, the concession is made grudgingly, with the impression pretty well defined "that the apparatus of thought is the human brain plus a certain amount of cultivation." And after all, "it is not much to grant a motor-man a soul if you deny him a mind."

In matters of politics this point of view is evidenced by the demand for an educational test for voting, by "the tendency to ignore the plain man on the ground that what mind he has had better be employed in feeding cylinder presses and 'wiping joints' than functioning stumblingly upon matters of government. Let him leave these things to his 'betters.'" But "the degree to which this thing has made way in religious matters is very much greater." And, worse yet,

"Its harm, oddly enough and quite conversely, is not to the so-called inferior class, but to the superior. That is to say, the people who, by reason of what is called education, assume that the uneducated never entertain opinions of value upon religious matters, thereby cut themselves off from the enormous weight of conviction and belief among persons whose thinking is not scientifically formulated, not validly logical, and yet is thoroughly wholesome and sane and salutary. It might be a balance-wheel for persons with whom education has led only to irresponsibility and vagary. But, unfortunately, it has been discounted already on the ground that it is the clumsy product of unskilled intellects."

It is not a matter of education, now "too cheap and general to be the *peculium* of the great ones of the earth," but of that "culture" to which there is but one road—the road of leisure, "shaded by social and financial protection and peace and lighted by taste." With this explanation, the writer continues:

"In any day or time, culture, genuine or alleged, can only be the privilege of the few, and the things that are common to all men are of more importance than the things peculiar to the few.

"And if there be such a thing as orthodoxy, it must be a thing appreciable to every man who is not subnormal. It is inconceivable that the value of religious judgment should depend upon the ability to distinguish between Corot and Tintoretto. The Incarnation, the Atonement, the Sacraments, a teaching authority, these things must be, if they have any reality, within the scope of the average intellect. Experts may be needed to state as a formula this technicality or that; but a religion whose theory is revealed and whose events are historic, which is chiefly concerned with a Baby, a gallows, and a brotherhood, that renews its vigor and loyalty by joining in a sacred feast, is designed to be dealt with and handled by the common man. What he thinks about it, and the degree to which it influences him, can never be a negligible quantity in general religious consciousness without grave peril to general religious consciousness. If God has given an orthodoxy he has given it to the ordinary man, with the supplementary arrangement that it may not be quite out of reach of the exceptional man. If religion is an accomplishment, like the French language, it is of no consequence to the *illuminati* what truck-drivers may think of it. But religion is not an accomplishment, but a staple article. Plain people not only must have it, but they actually get it and use it. There are a great many more plain people than any other sort, and consequently the question of where they get religion and what they do with it is of greater importance than the reception of religion by any other class. The importation of an inferior vintage of Burgundy is a hardship for a few well-trained palates; but an accident to the water-works affects every one alike."

Now culture, *The Living Church's* editor would point out, doesn't keep a man from "intellectual *Wanderlust*"—

"The uncultured may read *The Police Gazette;* but then the cultured may read *The Philistine.* Mrs. Cassidy may hanker after the Holy Jumpers in the back street; but Mrs. de Puyster probably dallies with mahatmas at the Century Club. And, after all, it is no flatter to say in a bar-room, 'All these here priests are grafters,' than to say over the tea-table, 'The religion of Calabrian peasants is wholly superstitious fear.' What is called culture does not prevent people from coquetting with groundless and half-baked philosophies, nor from making silly generalizations. Charlatanism seems to flourish quite as well among the cultured as among the vulgar, and clever and unscrupulous minds sway both classes, whether or not they are called demagogs. It is self-will and conceit that make men the prey of whatever and whoever catches them first, and these vices seem to grow healthily in cultivated and fallow soil alike.

IN THE WAY.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun.*

"The nature and general ground-work of latter-day religions and cults are very plainly the supply meeting the demand and the garment cut according to the cloth. They appeal to the 'highbrow' for whom they are designed. It is only he who will find a religion on the 'high plane' where he dwells, instead of following the immemorial custom of his kind in catching his religion in the abyss and letting it lead him upward. Wholesome religion humbles a man first and then exalts him. The cultured is already exalted, and his religion must come to meet him walking on stilts. It must bring him the pleasant sense of perceiving something which would pass by the average man unnoticed. Instead of saving him from a sinful world, it must make him comfortable in an ignorant world where he feels isolated. And, naturally, while some one is inventing him a religion, it is a simple matter to include those details which will make him glad that he knows the names of Emerson's essays and what Millet preferred to have done with the double 'l' in his name. A great many expensive temples would not have been built had it been required that the theories on which they are founded must be discust only in laundries and rolling-mills."

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RUSSIA'S DELIGHT IN SOBRIETY

RUSSIA has been sober for the brief period of the war, and her criminal statistics already show the wisdom of the Czar's action in banishing vodka from the land. In thirty-three precincts of Moscow for the first half-year of 1914 there was an average of 896 criminal cases a month, while for the first "sober" month there were only 406. Crime was thus reduced 54.7 per cent., says the *Russkiya Vyedomosti* (Moscow), and the decrease was almost as great in Moscow county. In four districts for the first half-year of 1914 there was an average of 160 cases monthly, while for the sober month only 93. "This is particularly significant," it is observed, "since the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks in the country districts is not as effective as in the capital in view of the secret traffic in liquor." Tho vodka has been one of Russia's worst scourges, the profits from its sale constituted a large item in the Empire's budget, liquor being a government monopoly. We gave some account recently of Russia's action in connection with that of others of the warring nations in respect to the sale and drinking of alcohol. Of the results already observable, Mr. M. Menshikov speaks in the *Novoye Vremya* (Petrograd):

"The experiment of the last few weeks has shown that if the treasury loses something because of the ceasing of drunkenness, the people gain enormous and priceless advantages. . . . From all sides come telegrams and letters describing the wonderful transformation of the life of the people, the extreme decrease of crime. Detention-houses and jails, police courts and offices of examining magistrates are empty. Hooliganism in some localities disappeared entirely, street-begging has been considerably reduced. Cities and villages have assumed a quiet appearance. . . . Temperance has infused modesty and serious dignity into the conduct of the people. If we are now more or less certain of the outcome of the war, we owe it first of all to the excellent order with which the mobilization has been completed. This order would not have prevailed had the liquor-shops been open. Recall to mind how in the Manchurian War the reservists were called to the colors: their march was accompanied by the destruction of villages, railroad stations, and even towns, and it was necessary to subdue the rioters by armed force. . . . . .

"Whatever may be the end of the present war with the Germans, we must be eternally grateful to it for the first extensive experiment in public temperance. It is true that the Government's fight against drunkenness was decided upon long before the war, but owing to comprehensible caution we began with compromises and half-measures. . . . The war compelled us to act more resolutely. . . . As early as two weeks after the closing of the wine-shops Russia felt as if resurrected. . . . All saw that perfect temperance was possible, that it was easily attainable, that vodka was not a necessity to any one. . . . . .

"There is great hope that if the experiment in involuntary temperance continues as successfully as in the past months the Government authorities may gather sufficient courage to put an end to this inveterate public evil. Oh, what a great, saving deed that would be! It would be more than throwing off the Tatar yoke or the abolition of serfdom; it would be the destruction of the devil's power over Russia. . . . We do not yet know what the Russian nation is as a sober nation. . . . From times immemorial has alcohol been poisoning our blood. What will our future be, then, if our Government shall undertake the pious feat and actually sober the people? To lift an enormous populace from the abyss of drunkenness is not very easy. However, the power of God is immeasurable. This power has already been revealed in the fact that the people themselves welcome temperance. They themselves demand the checking of drunkenness and impose upon themselves the temporary burden of all privations. . . . Truly, no sermon, even apostolic, could turn our people toward piety as much as temperance. No education, no authority, could revive the nobility and the greatness of the national spirit to such an extent as temperance."

The same journal speaks editorially of the benefits observed:

"The stoppage of the sale of strong drinks was at first undertaken for the time of mobilization. This measure, however, has produced entirely unforeseen results—the possibility of total temperance. The voice of all has been raised in favor of extending the period of temperance, and now this popular wish has been granted. The Emperor has issued the order to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks for the time of the war.

"The beneficent results of this measure are innumerable. In the expectation of a final victory over the external enemy the Russian people will conquer a not less merciless internal enemy which has hindered our material and spiritual prosperity not less than the Germans. The good habit of temperance will become fixt during the war, and Russia, at the end of her external trials, will resume her internal work with a resoluteness of which it was possible only to dream before."

THE POPE'S WAR ENCYCLICAL

WHATEVER THE COURSE and final settlement of the war, the position of the Catholic Church has been demonstrated in the Pope's recent encyclical. "No critic in the world can misunderstand it," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which thinks, considering the faith of many of the combatants, that it is well the Encyclical was issued. In it are enumerated four chief causes of war and bloodshed: Lack of mutual and sincere love among men; contempt of authority; injustice on the part of one class of people against another; and the consideration of material welfare as the sole object of human activity. Analyzing these causes, *The Eagle* observes:

"The Pope knows, of course, that it is obedience to temporal authority that makes men fight. By 'contempt of authority' he means the denial of a divine standard of morals and conduct. That lack of love and social injustice exist and have their effect on the minds of all men can not be denied. But the fourth cause stated, in a sense, includes all others. If material welfare were the sole object of human activity, then Germany might well think, as she does, that her vast army should be used at the psychological moment to make safe her trade predominance, and England might well think that she should seize the psychological moment to crush the trade of Germany. The Pope is right. Our ideals are defective. And from defective ideals all evils spring."

Viewing the secret root of all evil as that which looks upon material good as the only object of life, the Pope says that "the only way to bring about a better condition of affairs and peace is to extirpate this view"—a "noteworthy and impressive" passage, the New York *Sun* observes, tho asking:

"While Catholics and Protestants are praying to God, the God of Sabaoth, for the success of their nation in this war, is not their material good the object of the prayers of most of them? A great commerce, wealth, power, colonies, the best armies and navies, the biggest guns, national material preponderance is the aim before and behind the conflict. Patriotism, national defense, all the noble sentimentalities bound up inextricably with the cause of the great nations concerned—the case of Belgium is, of course, far different—are the honorable and mostly unconscious pretexts of material ends.

"But how shall national ambitions be dissociated from national character? 'Christian humility' is very well for the next world or in an individual preparation for it, but it has no force against national pride. The natural, if sad, fact is that to covet, to rob, to kill, forbidden to the individual, are the duties, or so regarded, of the collective people. The passionate enthusiasm of millions of 'Christians' is to break the commandments of the Lord they worship, and history and poetry, the admiration of men and the love of women, follow as heroic those who from the strict Christian point of view are transgressors. They would be bad citizens if they were not bad Christians. The charge of incivism brought by the Romans against the early Christians must have been true, in so far as these were true to the highest Christian ideals.

"Modern States are more 'pagan' than Rome, which had its gods and ritual, supposed to be useful to the Republic or the Empire. Their aim is power. The religion of their subjects is but another sanction of national patriotism, which is often but an exaltation of the desire for power.

"All this is nothing to the reproach of Christianity, whose less than two thousand years are but a moment in the secular span of the world. Men are men, with divided duties. The self-sacrifice to encounter death which they display so constantly, the uncomplaining, unselfish ardor with which they give themselves for their country, right or wrong, have much of the martyr spirit of essential Christianity."

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—A LIST OF TWENTY-FIVE OF THE BEST

Abbot, Willis J. The Story of Our Army, for Young Americans. From Colonial Days to the Present Time. Numerous illustrations. Pp. 687. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

One would think that this was actually a story of our Army; instead, it deals with the crucial periods in American history. What we would expect to find in a book with such a title would be a description of the make-up of the actual armies of the United States in the different struggles confronting the nation; not such a detailed—tho none the less enjoyable—account of battles and maneuvers as Mr. Abbot offers. The book is an entertaining record of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and of the Civil War. By the time the reader reaches the Spanish-American War, he is at a loss to find out what are the specific excellencies or defects of the Army that are hinted at here and there. Mr. Abbot is in favor of a larger standing army. He writes entertainingly and has evident knowledge of and familiarity with American history. His book should find cordial readers. Especially in our schools should it supplement the dry-as-dust accounts.

Baker, Etta Anthony. Fairmount's Quartette. Pp. 358. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.30 net.

For the first time in many years we detect a lack of inventiveness on the part of Mrs. Baker, all the more to be regretted since we have confidence in her narrative ability. We would judge that this abatement is largely due to the fact that the Fairmount Quartette are too nice a set of girls to wear their welcome out in an endless "series" set. The present volume is marked by a conscious attempt for effect in each chapter, and even if the incidents are not repeated from other volumes, they are as reminiscent as to suggest sameness. The girls are just as healthy as ever, and Fairmount just as jovial. But we would suggest to the author, now that her girls are more than on the border of romance, to turn her talents in other channels of fiction. The rareness of "Little Women" is due to the reticence of Miss Alcott, who lived before the fashion of these literary days. Let Mrs. Baker emulate the creator of Jo, Meg, Amy, and Beth. Her Fairmount Quartette are no unworthy successors, even tho they have been overworked.

Banks, Helen Ward. The Boys' Motley; or, The Rise of the Dutch Republic. 8vo. Pp. 277. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2 net.

What Miss Banks has done is to follow Motley, as she remembers "The Dutch Republic," and to give young readers some idea of the sturdy struggle for freedom that went on in the little country with its dikes by the sea. Each chapter is treated as a story in itself, and a cast of characters is given before each division, as tho it were a separate play. But tho simplifying the manner of narration, Miss Banks has given all the necessary historical detail which is connected with the patriotism of the Dutch on land and on sea. The color-plates are splendidly illustrative.

Bonstelle, Jesse, and DeForest, Marian (Selected by). **Little Women Letters from the House of Alcott.** Pp. 197. Containing facsimiles of original letters. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

This book is not primarily intended for young readers, but with its title, lovers of Miss Alcott—of all ages—will want to know about the real March family. What there is of charm about the book is due to the original sources rather than to the way in which the sources are handled. The picture of Mr. Alcott is that of a hard and difficult saint; there is no humanizing value to the portrait. The sketch of Mrs. Alcott is softer and nearer the Marmee conception; while the quotations from the children's diaries and letters simply whet the appetite for more. Mrs. Cheney gave us the real spirit in the "Life and Letters." The present authors tried hard to spread a false sweetness and light into a household where the sweetness and light were real and true.

Braine, Sheila E. Pleasant Surprizes. A novel picture-book with verses. Pp. 16. New York: E. P. Dutton. $2.

An expensive little oblong book for little readers. The verses are not as good as Stevenson's "The world is so full of a number of things," but they accompany the pictures satisfactorily. The mechanical novelty of the pictures, however, will delight the juvenile eye of four years. With tiny fingers, take hold of the bit of ribbon that sticks out of each circle, and give it a pull. The scenes change, and there is much jollity to enjoy, many stories to be told. We can't say much about the art part of the illustrations, but there is no gainsaying the pleasurable feelings the nursery will have over the theatrical change of scene.

Brooks, Noah. The Boy Emigrants. Pp. 381. Illustrations by H. J. Dunn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

This book is nearly fifty years old, yet in its sumptuous form of the present it comes to us with all the freshness of something written for the real love of adventure, and with the real understanding of what children like and how they like it served. Our first impression of this book many years ago was that it was the best "trail" story we had ever read. To-day, we re-read it, and have no cause to change our view. Indeed, what with the deluge of machine-made tales, we are even more confident that here is the true spirit of adventure, permanent in its narrative shape, because the author has felt his material, has dwelt with his characters, and through his art has made condition and personality live. The long trip of a group of boys crossing the continent on their gold-hunting expedition does not consist of mere incident joined to incident. Mr. Brooks touches upon those infinite details which go toward making things real, not wooden; warm, not unmoving. There is excitement, but the stirring situations arise naturally, and nothing seems to be forced. This is really a model of how a boy's book should be written. H. J. Dunn has painted splendid pictures after the fashion of N. C. Wyeth. These likewise bring out the poetry, action, and character of the story. The end papers alone—of an emigrant train—would grip the attention of the young reader.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. Songs of Sixpence. Pp. 216. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

This is a charming collection of poems, unfortunately of unequal value, technique, and sentiment. But all of them are marked by a sweet and imaginative approach toward life, and a few of them hint that the author, now and then, has slipt in some verses which express her own grown-up thoughts. A book of verse inevitably is judged by the best examples in the volume, and it is therefore unfortunate that the very first poem should be such a poetic one, so fraught with a quality of old-fashioned sentiment. How many of her readers would like to see Miss Brown's "narrow city street that clambers with a will!" Then the curtain is drawn and we are given some verses that show how sympathetic the author is with the child mind. Sometimes there is a conscious straining for quaintness, for novelty. But any one who has ever written jingles, or simple poems, will understand how tricky some meters are, how easy it is to fall into the conventional expression. There is a little of Stevenson in "My Day"; there's real child fun in "The Little Corner Store"; there's grown-up tenderness in the "Wee Little Song." In the book there are some "Taller Poems" that bring out in diverse ways the New England spirit of the author. Altogether there is much to commend in "Songs of Sixpence."

Brown, Abbie Farwell. The Lucky Stone. Pp. 219. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

This is a bright and interesting little story, containing a mystery, a fairy-tale element, and the best of endings, with a romance thrown in. Sara Crewe was not more miserable in the beginning than the heroine of this little story; nor was she any more imaginative. The little tenement-girl in Miss Brown's book stirs the heart of a rich lady who not only plays fairy godmother in spirit, but also in actual surprizes, and Maggie, teeming over with dreams, finds them all turning true—especially as they apply to gardens and fairy habits. Then follows a long fever, and the fairy godmother's care, and in the end, Mr. Graham, the social worker in Maggie's slums, arrives out in the country and appropriately falls in love with the rich young lady, and Maggie's future, between them, is assured. "The Lucky Stone" ran as a serial in *St. Nicholas;* there is dainty suspense from chapter to chapter—just the element children like.

Dixon, Royal. The Human Side of Plants. Illustrated. Pp. 201. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50 net.

Do you know anything about plants that sleep, plants that walk, plants that fish and lure? If not, then this new book will have a fascination for you. The young student of nature will find "The Human Side of Plants" a good handbook for his investigations, and when he has read it, when he has practically verified the information therein, he will feel a closer relation to plant life. Plants can mimic, can fly, can ride on animals; they can steal, can

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Once the Christmas of Kings—Today the Christmas of Millions

Time was when a watch was the royal gift, crested with jewels and requiring a lifetime of careful labor to complete a single mechanism.

What of all her rich possessions did Queen Bess handle and consult so often as the watch which had been Lord Leicester's Christmas offering?

What today does the prince or princess of the American home make so constant a companion and so trusted a guide as a watch?

What of all things so happily fulfills the Christmas thought, combining hourly usefulness and beauty and sentiment and mystery?

The old masterpiece valued at so many thousands that all but royalty were excluded from possession, was not worth as much as a timekeeper as the Ingersoll Dollar Watch of today.

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entertain, and exercise. They are builders, they can light their own way, they can predict the weather, and they can go to sleep. They are queer, sly things, these plants discust by Royal Dixon, and we wonder at the similarity between them and us in so many respects. Photographs and color-plates are generously distributed throughout.

Drayton, Grace G. The Baby Bears: Their Wishing-Rings. Pp. 167. New York: The Century Company. $1 net.

A jolly collection of pictures for very young youngsters, telling of the good deeds —and in a few instances of the mischievous acts—of two little bears given wishing-rings. The nursery will delight in the simple little tales which may be amplified to the point of satisfying any number of questions as to the whys and wherefores. The book is oblong, and there are only two lines of text, proper and jingly, on an almost blank page opposite the full-page drawings, which are done in flat wash sepia. Small book-lovers enjoy just such a persistent hero and heroine as appear on nearly eighty pages of illustrations. A gay cover will greet the recipient on Christmas morning.

Ford, Julia Ellsworth. Imagina. Illustrations by Arthur Rackham and Lauren Ford. Pp. 179. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Mrs. Ford has taken a little fellow, whose mother is a mystery to him, whose father is a fleeting reality, and whose nurse is an ever-threatening actuality, and has made him build his dreams, and explore his large home for himself. His fairy girl materializes after a fashion, and he finds a picture of his mother hidden away in a forbidden room in the house, and tho the incidents are disjointed, we can see where Mrs. Ford wished to win our sympathy. The text is interspersed here and there with rather mediocre and ungraceful verses contributed to the volume by various poets. Arthur Rackham has done two excellent color-pages for the book in comparison with which the pen drawings of another artist appear rather cheap. But we can say for the latter that they have certain freedom of design.

French, Allen. The Runaway. Pp. 368. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

Mr. French began with a stirring story, and for many pages we thought we had found a real mystery plot. But when the young villain had placed upon his shoulders every contemptible attitude a boy could have; when the wronged character ran the gamut of suspicion, seemingly losing his memory, yet showing by every move that he was wiser than the country folk of New England would believe; when we found every one curiously regarding the mystery, yet seemingly inert in the solution of it, we felt then that Mr. French would fail in having the real goods. And he did fail, as soon as the personification of the mystery appeared on the scene. Unjustly suspected, the silent boy turns out to be a victim of circumstances, and incidentally brother to a crook. This crook in every way tries to hoodwink the people who have been kindest to the brother. The story ends inanely, with just meting out of reward and punishment, and reformation purifies the life point of view of all those who have erred. Mr. French has written better books, notably "The Junior Cup" and that excellent "Sir Marrok." The

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present narrative, while it grips the attention, is too long drawn out. We like Relyea's illustrations.

Fuller, Eunice. The Book of Friendly Giants. Illustrated by Pamela Colman Smith. Pp. 327. New York: The Century Company. $2 net.

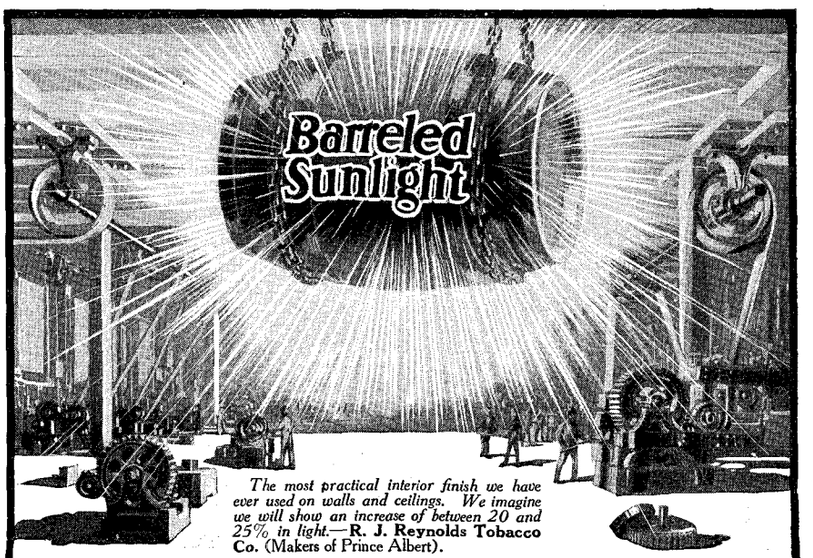
All our lives we have been brought up in the belief that giants were ungovernable beings who roared and ate folk alive, and tore up California redwood trees—or trees just as large—in their rage. But here is a defense of giants. We come to find that they are good beings—some of them—careful not to tread on cities if they can avoid so doing, gentle in their promises, and considerate in their rewards. This book of giant fairy-tales comprises legends from many lands—each tale exploiting the virtue of a giant. Imagine one of these heroes taking a poor little fellow on a trip to Central Park, imagine another giving to an ambitious lad a loaf of bread that turns into gold by simply biting upon it without destroying its size and shape. Young readers should welcome this entertaining volume; after going through it, they will modify their opinions of giants. Particularly decorative and agreeable are the illustrations.

Gilbert, Ariadne. More Than Conquerors. Illustrated. Pp. 423. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

An excellent and invigorating collection of biographies, cordially recommended for home and school use. The title might lead one to believe that the author would rub in the moral example of her subjects, instead of which we find after a little reading that she attempts to make each person selected live before us in the midst of his or her human interests and foibles. A most graphic picture is given of Scott, and such treatment as is here practised is sure to make the young reader want to know more about the Wizard of the North. A most lovable portrait is that of Thackeray, and the same may be said of the picture of Phillips Brooks. The author displays in this little book a sympathetic touch, and we like the way she herself has read biography. In her fourteen sketches, in their selection reminding one of a Hall of Fame, she has emphasized what seems to us to be just the right details, and the purpose of the book, as noted in the introduction, is allowed to take care of itself without any forcing. As a book of collective biographies, this is one of the best examples that has come to our desk for many a year.

Griswold, Latta. The Winds of Deal. Illustrated by George Harper. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

Here is an author who has just escaped writing a distinctive story. His style is agreeable, and the constructive part of the plot particularly well done. It is a tale of character rather than of startling incident. Had the author been content to study the weaknesses of his hero, unconsciously led in school by a boy whose influence was none too good for him, the result would have been an effective portrayal. But the tone of the book is disappointingly vulgar at times, even tho a strong counter-current is set against the negative elements in the hero's life. Try tho he does to overcome a tendency to lie, cheat, steal, and run away, he goes on the supposition that confession saves the soul. When salvation comes at last—when he takes unto himself his true friends, including his father and sister, and discards his undermining asso-



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ciates, we have little confidence in or admiration for our hero, even tho he is not a sneak, and takes whatever medicine is in store for him like a man. Not the least interesting character in the book is a young teacher whose experiences are artistically and unobtrusively traced. Mr. Griswold, we hope, will be heard from again.

Haines, Donal H. The Last Invasion. 8vo, pp. 340. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

A play was written last year, and accepted for presentation, reflecting the world-struggle which is taking place on the Continent. When the conflict broke forth the play was put upon the shelf. Many years ago, when England was disturbed by the thought that Germany might invade her country, a play was written called "An Englishman's Home," the chief point in the play being England's unpreparedness to defend the home from invasion. Now comes a book in the realm of juvenile literature which predicts the invasion of the United States by a Blue Army, closely akin in get-up to the Prussian soldier, and our unpreparedness in the beginning to cope with the concerted attack of two armies, one secretly landed in the South, the other in the North. Two boys find themselves the center of the turmoil, and they have many adventures in an automobile and in an air-ship. The story is clever in its tactics, and shows that the author has given himself over at odd times to the wild idea that a day might actually arrive when some foreign Power would throw the Monroe Doctrine to the winds and make us stand upon our national strength and defenses. Many a young reader will be excited by the story.

Harris, Joel Chandler. Uncle Remus and His Friends. With an introduction by Myrta Lockett Avary. Illustrations from photographs. Visitor's Edition. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

The publishers are issuing what they call the "Visitor's Editions" of famous books, and on looking through the well-known volume at hand we understand exactly their aim—to familiarize the public with the actual scenes of the author's life or writings. For instance, views of Mr. Harris's home in Atlanta are given, as well as glimpses of Snap Bean Farm. An appreciative introduction is written for the book, which ably depicts the human kindliness of the creator of *Uncle Remus*. Many little sidelights are thrown on his workaday life, and the relations he had with his neighbors, black and white. Then there is a short account of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association, with mention of what it has accomplished toward establishing forever the name of Mr. Harris in Atlanta. Then we come to the Uncle Remus stories themselves, and we say, as we have always said, that the creation of this folk-lore—even tho we should write the re-creation—is the greatest monument that Mr. Harris could have; for it represents him as being one of the most significant contributors to American literature we have had. His only handicap is the difficulty in mastering the dialect, which, when it is mastered, is inimitable.

McSpadden, J. Walker. Stories from Wagner. Illustrations by H. Heindrich and F. Lecke. 8vo, pp. 282. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. $1.50 net.

A new edition of a very estimable telling of the stories from Wagner. In Mr. McSpadden's introduction he presents sufficient biographical data to place the different Wagnerian operas, and then in-

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dicates the many sources from which the plots were taken. Those who have the opportunity of hearing the operas will find this book better than a spiritless libretto, and children will find in the stories what their imagination craves. All the more whetted will juvenile interest be by the color-plates plentifully sprinkled throughout the book. As for the *format*, the publishers are to be congratulated on the handsome cover design and the excellent typography.

Ogden, H. A. Boy's Book of Famous Regiments. With the collaboration of H. A. Hitchcock. Illustrations by H. A. Ogden. 12mo., pp. 260. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $1.50 net.

There is not a boy who will fail to find something to interest him in the historical accounts of famous regiments that have helped to make history. Boys will read about companies that have persisted through the ages, and whose reputation is sustained by soldiers to-day just as brave as their ancestors of several centuries before them. Every nation has its heroes, celebrated in legend, poem, and story. These heroes were members of regiments who have shared either in the same glory or have had the glory of their soldiers put upon them. Whether British Brigades, French Mousquetaires, or Revolutionary Minute Men; whether grenadiers, hussars, infantry, or cavalry,—England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Sweden have the same story to tell of regimental bravery and individual honor. There is a chapter calling attention to the regiments of Europe now active in the Great War of 1914.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. Good Stories for Great Holidays. Arranged for story-telling and reading aloud, and for the children's own reading. Square crown 8vo, pp. 461. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

To judge by the subject-index of this sumptuous volume, stout in variety, Miss Olcott has taken care of all sorts of virtues and all sorts of interests. To judge by the actual contents, she has shown a judicious method in her selections, planning her work primarily for the story-teller who, on occasions, is most anxious for suggestive material. Due to copyright restrictions, we imagine that much Miss Olcott would have liked to use was denied her editorial grasp; her reference lists, therefore, supplement what she has gathered. The variety extends down the ages, and even the Venerable Bede, William Caxton, the Gesta Romanorum, and Ovid are represented in the Index of Authors. We should regard the book more a reference volume than one primarily suited to children who want to read a story, tho there are good stories to read. This book will do for many what "Holy-Days and Holidays" has done for the grown-up in the library; it affords much material ready at hand for the teacher, the librarian, and the mother either too busy to look elsewhere or too ignorant of sources to look anywhere. The cover design will assuredly catch the eye.

O'Neill, Rose. The Kewpie Kutouts. Illustrated in colors. Pp. 48. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25 net.

Rose O'Neill is not a believer in simplified words; she is just as willing to speak of "Fate's stern sublimity" in order to get a rime for "equanimity" as Mother Goose was to make "Jack jump over the candlestick" —a foolish thing for a sensible boy to do —in order to rime with "quick." We do not gainsay the popularity of the Kewpies,

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for Rose O'Neill has made a fortune out of her idea, any more than we gainsay the popularity of the Brownies. Billikens are not in their class. They are likely to reign forever, even tho we can't buy celluloid Kewpies any more, inasmuch as they are made in Germany!

Robinson, Gordon. Old-Time Nursery Rhymes. Illustrated by Robinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

This is a Nister book that would have been better if the supercalendered paper had been used. The line drawings, on rough paper, lose their freedom and lightness. The illustrator, however, displays a certain deftness in the use of simple idea and line that will immediately commend itself to the young child. There are few artists who have grasped this fact of simplicity. The whole secret of success in the picturing of a book for young folk is the strict adherence to minimum of detail. Which does not mean that the artist has to be literal to the point of unimaginativeness. The masters of line are Caldecot and Charles Robinson. We have seen better work from the pen of the present Mr. Robinson, but nevertheless "Old-Time Nursery Rhymes" will please. The cover design is fashioned after the old-time picture-book style—a design such as one used to embroider on splashers, when those were the rage.

Sherman, Clifford Leon. The Dot Book. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

This is an ingenious invention with a pleasant surprize on every page. If most people are like the present reviewer, they will relish any good fun like that contained in "The Dot Book." Take a soft pencil, turn to any page, connect all the numbers in their regular order, beginning with *one*, and you shall see what you will see. You would say, "What a clever person I am," if you did not thoroughly realize that the cleverness is all Mr. Sherman's. For a party, for a rainy day, for any spare time, "The Dot Book" is a treasure.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Scouting with Daniel Boone. Illustrated by Norman Rockwell. Pp. 303. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Mr. Tomlinson has given us a bit of fiction with a smattering of historical and biographical truth. There is more scouting than there is Daniel Boone, and tho we gain an idea of the intrepidity of the backwoodsman, the chief center of interest is in the young hero who wins Boone's confidence and really out-Boones Boone. We are told that this is the first of a new series; if so, we would ask Mr. Tomlinson to show less haste than he has here. For of the many volumes he has written for this year's trade, there is not one that exhibits any feeling for style or any care in the plotting. We used to wonder at the graphic visualizing of this author in the many historical stories he has written, but in "Scouting with Daniel Boone," tho every now and then he indicates that he knows whereof he speaks, he has relied too much on the fact that Indians existed in those days and did scalping and skulking; he has peppered his text with hairbreadth escapes and secret missions, until we wonder how history could ever have praised Boone and let such a hero go unrewarded. This is biography fictionized.

Withington, Paul. The Book of Athletics. 8vo, pp. 512. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50 net.

Let those who are interested in athletics get hold of this book to read the various

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opinions of experts. The editor, who is a Harvard man of many activities, has a word or two to say on the essentials of an athlete, giving encouragement to those not of the athletic physique; and he also emphasizes his opinions regarding the value of competition in sport. Then each of his corps of assistants, a champion in his particular field, writes technically on his subject. In this way, the reader learns much regarding each individual move in football and baseball, and is carried through the intricate demands of the track, the field, and through the training which the champion on the water has to go through. Graphic illustrations are supplied, showing the essential Titanic interest in each sport, and when it comes to wrestling a sort of moving picture of how the thing is done is supplied. We remember but one book as full of what the athletic reader wants to know, and that was Walter Camp's fascinating account of football, issued some years ago. This manual, which was first published in 1895, has been so enlarged as to be almost a new book.

AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF THIRTY

Altsheler, Joseph A. The Guns of Bull Run. Pp. 348. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

A typical story of adventure written from the Southern standpoint, the hero going through all the incidents leading up to Bull Run. There is much accurate detail about the launching of the Confederacy, and the reader is introduced to many of the Southern generals, especially Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Altsheler seems to have started out on a Civil War series.

Andersen, Hans. Fairy Tales and Wonder Stories. With more than one hundred illustrations by Louis Rhead. Introduction by W. D. Howells. Pp. 443. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A very rich volume, with pen-and-ink drawings in wood-cut style. Mr. Rhead, in years previous, has illustrated "Gulliver," "Tom Brown," "Swiss Family Robinson," and "Robin Hood," and in all of his work he has shown imaginative sympathy. Mr. Howells, inclined to be sentimentally appreciative, gives the Tales this recommendation: "I suppose there never were stories with so little harm in them, so much good." The *format* of this book is attractive.

Andersen, Hans. Fairy Tales. Illustrated by Dugald Stewart Walker. Pp. 268. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The drawings in this edition are very distinctive, tho sometimes the color-plates are such a riot of detail as to detract from the ideas. Mr. Walker explains some of his drawings in a fantastical manner which is not as fantastical or as agreeable as the pictures themselves. His work needs no explanation. The publishers hail him as an equal of Rackham.

Arabian Nights. Illustrated by Milo Winter. 8vo, pp. 293. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.35 net.

The pictures are broad in color, and display a certain grotesque humor. The text has been prepared by one who believes in foot-notes for the explanation of certain Arabian terms, and the introduction gives an historical setting for the "Entertainments."

Barbour, Ralph Henry. The Brother of a Hero. Illustrated by Charles M. Relyea. Pp. 302. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

There is no telling what boy literature would do without Mr. Barbour. The present story narrates how a younger brother, more studious than his famous elder brother, is gradually discovered by the "coach" and trained to become a hero in his own name. Football is the dominant theme.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Left End Edwards. Pp. 365. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

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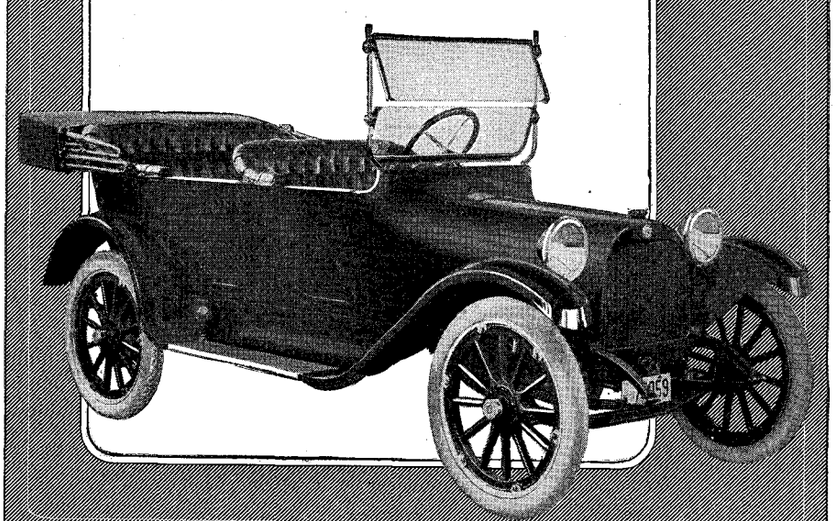

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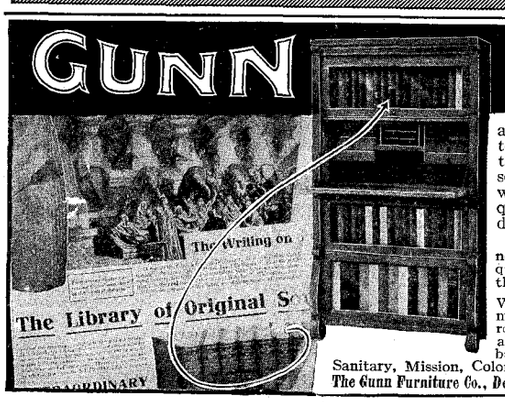

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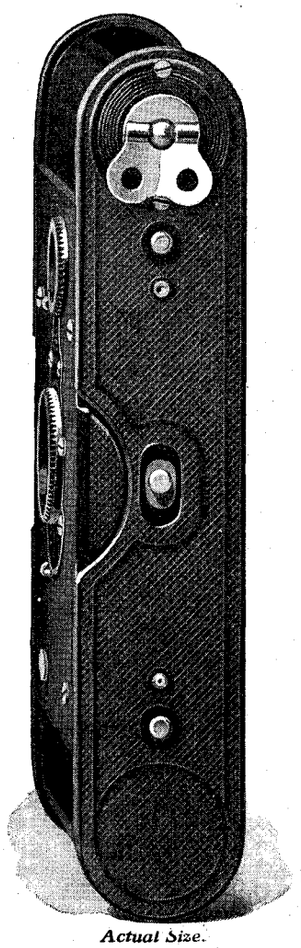

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and over again as tho it were a new game, is a marvel to the reviewer who has to read his books. In the present story the great game is glorified, and all the little ills that beset it are overcome in victory at the end. Boy foibles are well depicted, and friendships and misunderstandings dealt with understandingly.

Beard, Patten. The Jolly Book of Boxcraft. Pp. 188. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

Let a child grasp the idea contained in this book, and an empty cardboard box, whatever its shape, will not be safe. Especially prized is a shoe-box, out of which everything can be made according to the ingenious inventor of "boxcraft." Garages, house-boats, automobiles, theaters, railroad carriages and stations, besides every kind of a building, can be shaped with deft fingers under the guidance of Miss Beard. In giving her credits in an author's note, she does not fail to mention the help accorded her by a number of juvenile playfellows.

Book of Battles, The Boys'. Pp. 410. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

There is no disguising the fact that our chief interest these days is centered on war. This interest has invaded the realm of children's literature, and "The Boys' Book of Battles," therefore, is timely, even tho it deals with Marathon, Thermopylæ, Trafalgar, and Waterloo, rather than with recent struggles in Belgium. This anthology contains some stirring matter in it, and boys will read it eagerly. The illustrations are excellent.

Camp, Walter. Captain Danny. Pp. 303. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

The cover design glorifies baseball; so does the story. But incidentally the plot traces the struggle which exists between a professional coach and the captain of a "Prep" nine. The latter wins out, and so does his team.

Chisholm, Louey. In Fairyland: Tales Told Again. With pictures by Katharine Cameron. Pp. 211. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

The pictures are gaudy in color and heavy in imagination, even tho after a literal fashion they illustrate the text. The stories are mildly told, and modified to soothe the nerves!

Cave, Edward. The Boy's Camp Book. Pp. 194. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This is a guide-book based upon the annual encampment of a Boy Scout troop. Herein you will find all about camp-grounds, tents and tenting, camp discipline, and, what is very important, cooking. In fact, this little book, written by one intimately connected with the Boy Scout movement, should save the novice much preliminary trouble.

Clark, Janet MacDonald. Legends of King Arthur and His Knights. Illustrated by W. H. Margetson, R.I. Pp. 307. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

This is a Nister book, and it was manufactured in Bavaria before the war. It is artistically printed on glazed paper, with rich gold edges. The text is simply written and contains all the romantic glow of the Tennyson poems. The pictures are well in accord with the drama of the legends.

Clay, Oliver. The Treasure Finders. Pp. 266. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

A series of biographical sketches, narrating how the adventurers of four countries sought a new land. The book is sympathetically treated by one who has evidently read history with understanding. As the foreword states: "History is not a dry study; it is full of action, and this action is what makes a story." Ten explorers, from the vikings to Henry Hudson, are the heroes of this compact volume. This is only one of a contemplated series.

Coussens, Penrhyn W. The Diamond Story Book. Illustrated by Ethel Green. Pp. 418. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Coussens is likewise the compiler of an excellent volume entitled "A Child's Book of Stories." In the above volume he goes afield for his data, culling from all countries, and bringing folk-lore within the compass of his needs. All the

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nations now at war are brought peacefully under a table of sources, and among the best story-tellers we find mentioned Madame d'Aulnoy, Dickens, Mrs. Ewing. The contents are varied and rich, but the style of the original has been changed to satisfy juvenile needs.

Crozier, Gladys Beattie. Children's Indoor Games. Children's Outdoor Games. E. N. Dutton & Co. $.50 net each.

Most of the suggestions contained in these small manuals have found their way into English papers, and so have some practical appeal. While parents will welcome "Quiet Games for a Tea-Party," we are doubtful whether tea-parties could be appropriately brought within the scope of the Boy Scout movement, as the author suggests. If you have never run a garden obstacle race, you will find full directions how to prepare yourself in the "outdoor" volume. Altogether, the author offers you much fun in small space.

Curtis, Alice Turner. A Little Maid of Massachusetts Colony. Pp. 226. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $.80 net.

The publishers promise that this story will interest girls from seven to eleven. The characters in it figured last year in "A Little Maid of Province Town," and the introduction tells what to expect in this new volume. It is, of course, a Revolutionary tale, and the little heroine has great adventures with the Indians, with the English, and among her friends.

Eaton, Walter P. Boy Scouts in the White Mountains. Pp. 301. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1 net.

The third in a series by the well-known dramatic critic. We are introduced to the same healthy set of heroes as heretofore described in various adventures, and we go with them through a White Mountain hike, the incidents showing how far Mr. Eaton understands the boy demand for excitement rather than character. In *Peanut*, however, we come very near meeting a real personality.

Fitzhugh, Percy K. In the Path of LaSalle; or, Boy Scouts on the Mississippi. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

This author, in previous volumes, has taken his young readers to Panama and down Lake Champlain. The hero, carried from home accidentally, joins the Geological Survey, and has many adventures during the time he studies how to conquer unruly waterways. How he finally meets his friends makes a happy conclusion to a book cram full of incident.

Grahame, Kenneth. The Golden Age. With color illustrations by R. J. E. Moony. Pp. 252. New York: John Lane. $3 net.

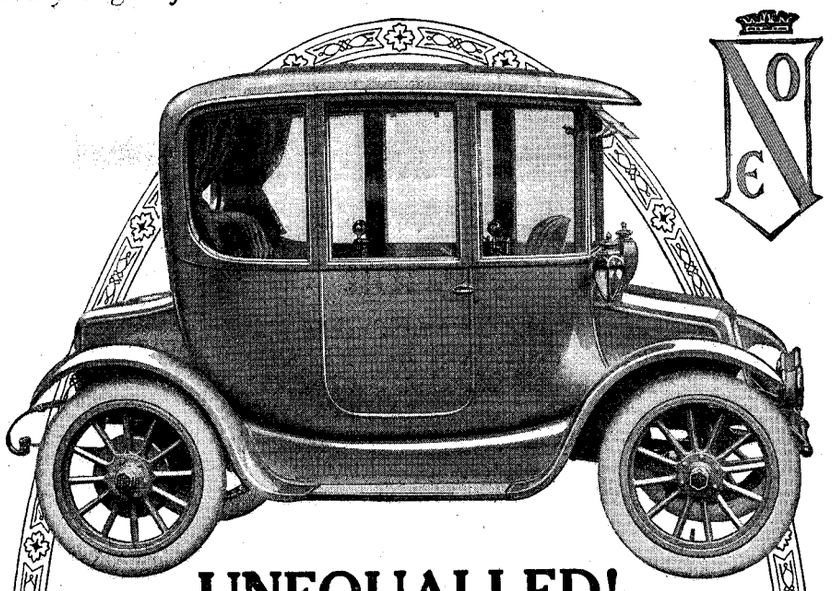
A rich and sumptuous cover introduces us to a classic which grown-ups like to read. There are wide margins to this edition, and plenty of white space. We only wish we liked the decorative color-plates as much as we relish the text.

Kunos, Dr. Ignacz. Forty-four Turkish Fairy Tales. Illustrations by Willy Pogány. Pp. 364. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $3 net.

The author culled these stories from the tellers, not from books. As there are the Arabian Nights, with emphasis upon the nights, he claims for the Turkish fairy-tales that they are the stories of the Thousand and One Days, with emphasis on the days. Librarians will welcome such richness, and will adapt it to younger hearers than the book appeals to. It is a rich volume, with delicate decorations by Mr. Pogány. The typography is rather confusing, due in large measure to the annoying sharpness of the punctuation. Printed in England, we fear this volume appears at an inopportune moment, even tho fairy-tales are fairy-tales despite wars.

Lang, Andrew. The Olive Fairy Book. The Red Book of Heroes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net each.

These are reprints, and tho they are as rich as ever in *format*, with no curtailment of the contents, they are moderate in price as compared with the price at the time of their first publication. It is strange not to have a new Lang book this season. But he left behind him an ample series of rainbow books to be remembered by.



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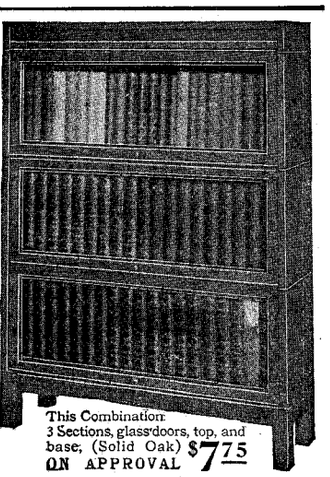

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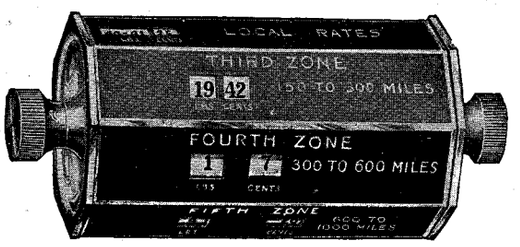

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Lowe, Orton. Literature for Children. Pp. 293. New York: The Macmillan Co. $.90.

The author seeks to set the boy on the right track as to what is real literature. Having discust the value of literature in the elementary schools, and having accentuated the advantages of learning lyric poetry, a large part of his book is devoted to graded selections for memory work. Part III deals with "Sources of Standard Prose for Children," and he concludes his survey by appending a very useful bibliography, which calls attention to various editions. The arrangement of the book might have shown better unity. But it is to be recommended.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright. Myths Every Child Should Know. Illustrated and decorated by Mary Hamilton Frye. Pp. 224. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.00 net.

A very sumptuous reprint from the Every Child Shall Know Series. Hawthorne, Kingsley, and Church are a few of the sources drawn from. The type is clear and the margins of the page generous.

Molesworth, Mrs. The Cuckoo Clock. Pp. 283. Illustrations by Maria L. Kirk. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

The Kirk color-plates are too literal to add anything to the quaintness of an already famous book. Here is a story any child would relish, and we welcome the new edition to a series which we are glad the Lippincotts are issuing. It would seem, according to this series of commendable reprints, that the "Stories All Children Love" are stories written over two generations ago. Is this a silent, but well-merited slap at the overflow of books to-day?

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. The Eskimo Twins. Pp. 193. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Illustrated by the author in very agreeable fashion, this latest volume is akin to three other "twin" books. They all purport to tell a gentle story, sprinkled over with a good coating of manners and habits. The style is simple.

Robertson, T. Brailsford. The Universe and the Mayonnaise. Illustrated by K. Clausen. Pp. 125. New York: John Lane Co. $1 net.

Starting out to tell an odd story, the author fixes the attention of his juvenile reader upon certain phenomena of nature that are of interest, and discusses them. In this way, simple talks on the heavens and the earth, on evolution and other scientific matters, are given. We remember a useful little book when we were young called "The Earth We Live On," which aimed to do something of the same sort, and we remember the manner of explaining, even through this space of years. This book is more popular, but there is much the same kind of information in it. There are some clever thumb-nail sketches, but the color pages are mediocre.

Steedman, Amy. Legends and Stories of Italy. Illustrated by Katharine Cameron. Pp. 188. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The illustrations are pale in color and badly drawn, but a sweetness pervades the text, a simple spirituality that will appeal to imaginative children—all the more appealing when they have a tinge of sacred history about them. Moralists should find good material here for the story hour.

Stigand, Capt. C. H. Black Tales for White Children. Pp. 200. Illustrated by John Hargrave. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

A publisher's note explains that most of these stories have been translated and arranged by Captain and Mrs. Stigand, the former an interpreter in Swahili. The stories are fable in character, and some of them contain as direct a moral as Æsop. But the brutal element in them will not please the anxious parent. Our criticism is that they are generally of more interest to the student of folk-lore than to the child who should be kept at Andersen and Grimm until the countless treasures of these two are exhausted. The narrative style in these African tales is strictly in accord with the fable tradition.

Taggart, Marion Ames. Beth's Wonder-Winter. Pp. 349. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.25 net.

It is about time we came to the end of the Six Girl Series, for while the new book is full of the Taggart spirit—which means sweetness and

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healthy spirit—we would like to see this excellent writer doing more careful work and more distinctive plotting. We like the sequel for children, but the infinite repetition is deadening. There is one excellence, however, about Miss Taggart's books, and that is that each year her characters actually grow older.

Tomlinson, Paul G. The Land of the Caribou. Pp. 275. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

The adventures of four classmen on a cruise to Labrador. The author is a relative of the popular Everett T. Tomlinson. How this book came to be written is told in the author's preface. "A few years ago," he says in part, "a yawl was purchased by Princeton men as a gift to Dr. Grenfell, the well-known medical missionary. A crew was selected to sail the boat from New York to Labrador, and present it to him for use in his work. This crew was made up of undergraduates, and the author was fortunate enough to be one of those who were chosen." The book is full of hunting adventures, especially stalking the great caribou.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Captain Dan Richards. Pp. 300. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

A typical college story. Dr. Tomlinson sees the boy's problems through his own eyes, and, tho given usually to writing historical narratives, this book, if a word in the prefatory note suggests anything, was written in response to a demand on the part of some of his many readers. The moral tone is strong.

Turner, Martha Strong. Strange Playmates. Illustrated by Grace Quackenbush. Pp. 94. New York: Duffield & Co. $.50 net.

A mild little story for three-year-olders, in which the tiny heroine takes a dream trip and meets queer friends. There are color-pictures and line sketches.

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FOUR YEARS—"I'm the old one."—*Life.*

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MRS. A.—"I looked at him as if I had."—*Short Stories.*

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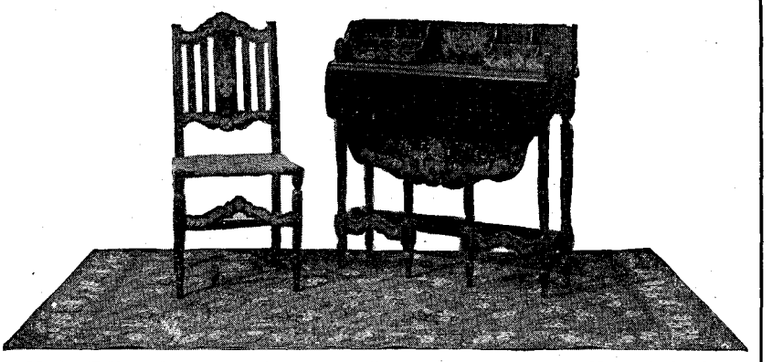

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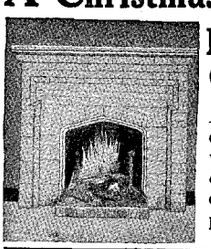

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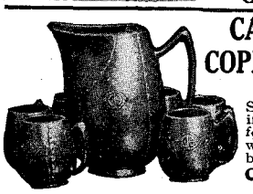

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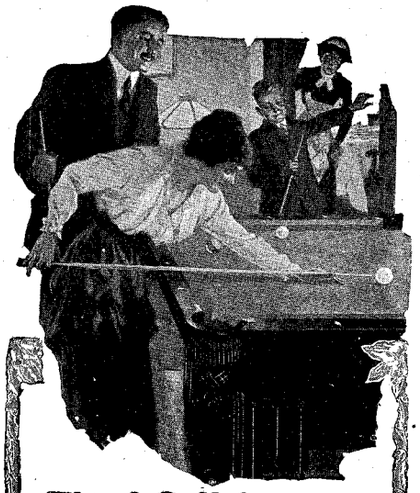

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CURRENT POETRY

HATE is the inspiration of few poems worth reading. This is why much of the verse that this war has called forth has been forgotten in a few days. The "Hate Song," a translation of which was recently published in the Letters and Art Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, has its temporary fame, or its notoriety, but it can never grip the hearts of its readers of any nationality as strongly as does the poem we quote below, from the New York *Sun*. True, it contains some flings at the French and English, but they are to be expected and allowed for at a time like this.

We have not seen the original of the poem, as it appeared in the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, and therefore can not say whether or not it is unrimed, like the translation. The English of the translation is not always idiomatic, but its simplicity gives it force. Mr. Ewers's poem is notable for its genuine passion, its startling realism, its dramatic power. Few poets could put so much of the war into their lines.

MY MOTHER'S HOUSE

BY H. H. EWERS

(Translated by Oscar Mueller)

My mother is an old lady,
Perhaps sixty or even more
(She does not like to speak about it),
My mother is a German woman,
Is only one of so many millions.

My mother's house overlooks the Rhine,
It's a gay house, it's a free house,
It's an artist's house,
Resounding from laughing and gaiety
During fifty years and more.

Now mother converted the gay house
Into a sad house, a hospital.
Sixteen beds did she give, and in each
Lies a soldier.

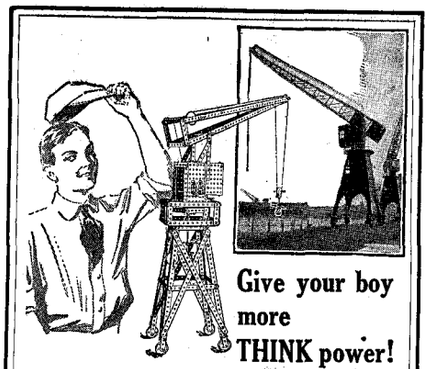
My old mother writes:

In your library
Among all your treasures
That you gathered in all parts of the world,
Among vases from China
And the heathen gods of the South Sea,
Among your Buddhas
And Shivas and Krishnas,
Lies a youthful chap
Fresh from high school,
Eighteen years old.
But he can not see your treasures,
They stabbed out his eyes
In Loucin near Liége.

In your Indian Room
Lies a sergeant,
He was laughing to-day and jokingly tossed
Your little elephants of ivory.
He always says: "Soon will I return to the front."
He is tightly strapt in bandages—
The day before yesterday they cut off
Both of his legs,
And he does not know it.

In the room decorated with my beloved Dutch,
The Teniers and Ostade, the Koekkoek and Verbockhoeven,
Lies, his right arm torn to pieces,
A lieutenant of dragoons.
He does not like the paintings, not knowing them.
So I bought him yesterday
A "Kaiser" picture and hung it over his bed.
You do not believe how glad it made him.

But in the adjoining room
With your ancestors,
Lies a captain of the guard.



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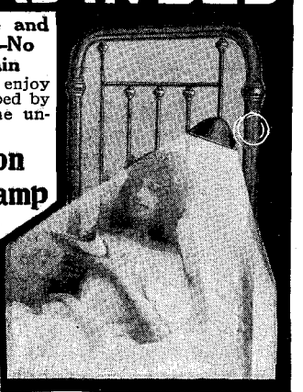

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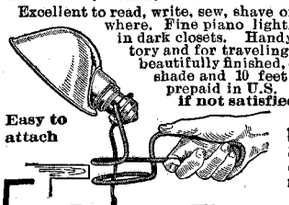

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He is as pale as his linen,
Sleeps all the time,
So much blood did he lose:

But, if he's awake, he looks at the pictures,
And says: "He over there surely fought
At Sedan in Eighteen-seventy,
And he at Grossgoerschen a hundred years ago,
And the old one over there with the braid,
He fought at Leuthen."

In the terrace room, the one to the left,
Lies another lieutenant, he asked that his bed
Be placed close to the window.
He never speaks, but stares all the time
Into our garden, and the monastery adjoining
Where the old monks are walking.

He has a bride, she was in Paris
When the war broke out—and she disappeared,
And he heard of her—nothing.
Perhaps she is dead, he thinks, perhaps—
Perhaps—Then he sighs and groans:
"Perhaps." And he kisses her picture,
She was very beautiful,
His poor, German bride.

In the garden room lies a major,
He is scolding all day long,
Shot through the abdomen, must be very painful,
And he does not suffer so much, if he can scold
The Russ, the Jap, and the damned English.
So I ask him: "How do you feel?"
He always says: "The damned rats
Bit a hole into my stomach."

There is one, in the small guest-room,
A senior lieutenant of the Eighty-second,
He's shot in the head
But not very dangerous.
He said yesterday: "Doctor,
I have fifty thousand marks;
They are yours if you patch me up
So I can return to the front
In three weeks." (That's what they all think.)

In your bedroom lies a hussar,
He has nineteen wounds, all over,
From shrapnel fire.
They brought him unconscious a fortnight ago,
He groans much and yells loud:
Never awoke once
In all that time,
But his hot hand clinches
His Iron Cross.
The doctor says: "We surely
Will save him, if he does not die from starvation."

In the dining-room lie three,
A pioneer and two of the infantry.
Such dear blond chaps.
They will be saved,
But the pioneer
Is doomed,
For dumdum wounds
Are difficult to heal.

About everything writes my mother,
About the Uhlans in the breakfast-room,
The two chasseurs in the parlor,
The general,
Who lies in the state-room—
About everything writes old mother,
But about herself
She does not say a word.

My mother's house overlooks the Rhine,
Is now a hospital for sixteen,
And yet is only one such house
Of many thousands in Germany.

My mother is an old lady,
Perhaps sixty or even more.
My mother is a German woman,
And yet only one of so many millions.

To translate French verse into English is not difficult. But to make an English poem out of a French poem is a task that calls for poetic talent of a high order. And this is what Mr. Thomas Walsh has done in this noble sonnet, which was printed

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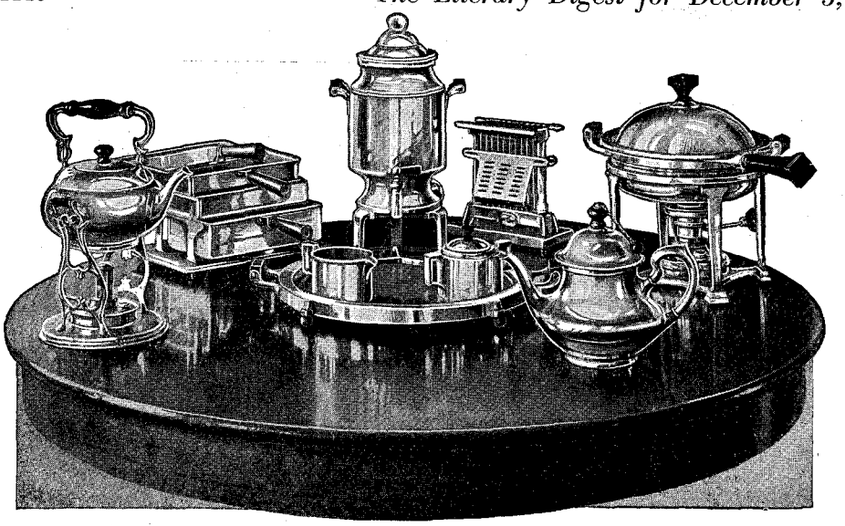

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THE CATHEDRAL OF REIMS

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They make it only more immortal still.
Tho vandals mar, yet lives the work of Art.
Let Phidias witness, and Rodin impart,
How in these fragments speaks the primal thrill.
The fortress crumbles on the gunless hill;
The shrine, tho broken, lives with nobler heart;
Our eyes, raised wistful where its spires would start,
Find heaven grown lovelier through its shattered grille.

Let us be grateful. . . . Fate would long withhold
What Greece could boast of on her hill of gold,
A Beauty in its outrage sanctified. . . .
Let us be grateful, now the hands upon
The blundering German cannon would provide
Their shame forever and our Parthenon!

And here (from the Ottawa *Citizen*) is a strongly partizan poem by a Canadian poet. It deserves popularity, for it is sincere and colloquial and it has a splendid swing. The stanzas about the "crew of city clerks" and the "little one-armed man" are excellent.

THE KINGDOM OF THE SEA

BY LLOYD ROBERTS

What price will England pay for it if England holds the sea?
For neither earth, nor air, nor sea is given duty free.
If English ships would stay then English men must pay—
Think well before you ask of God the Kingdom of the Sea!

What price did England pay for it three hundred years ago,
When Philip's great Armada came driving huge and slow,
In arrogance and pride, red tyrants of the tide,
To blight the North Sea Islands with their bigotry and wo?

'Twas but a flock of privateers that sunk the fleet that day,
'Twas but a crew of city clerks that left their shops to pay
For their red-cheeked English wives and their peaceful English lives
And the right to cut their broadcloth in the same old English way.

What price did God demand of her at Nile and Trafalgar,
When all the seas about her coasts were thundering with war;
When the Man of Destiny set claim upon the sea,
Swearing the Lord had deeded him the waves for evermore?

'Twas but a little one-armed man who went to pay the debt.
He ran a string of flags aloft lest any man forget
The bill that he must meet that day with England's fleet—
And all who read of Trafalgar will know how it was met!

O Admirals of England, the debt is due to-day!
God makes demand of England—have you the price to pay?
Does the cash that He demands still lie in British hands?
If so, then England's glory will not be swept away.

What price will England pay for it if England holds the sea?
For neither earth, nor air, nor sea is given duty free.
If English ships would stay then Englishmen must pay
As Englishmen have always paid since England held the sea!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

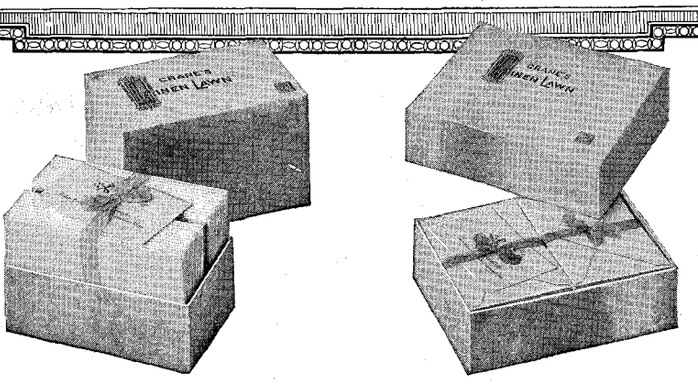
WITH THE NON-COMBATANTS

WHEN the American Christmas ship *Jason* left for Europe, laden with a precious cargo of edible Christmas gifts for Belgian women and children, many good-hearted people were deprived by its departure from sharing in the cheering Yuletide planned for the sufferers abroad. But those whose beans and flour and potatoes came too late may be assured that an opportunity yet remains for rendering assistance to these unfortunates. There are still some of them, so the newspapers tell us, whose Christmas will be bleak enough to inspire all the sympathy of which we are capable. Indeed, it is possible that for many of them Christmas will pass by unnoticed, unmarked in the endless procession of to-days and to-morrows full to overflowing of want, privation, and misery unbelievable. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes of some of these cases, witnessed near the Dutch frontier, where thousands of homeless Belgians crossed when war came. There are a quarter of a million of homeless men, women, and children within the shelter of neutral ground, and Holland is wholly incapable of rendering them adequate assistance. Says the writer:

I don't fully realize what sort of crime one must commit to deserve hell itself. But if one has gone through that part of the war which has been raging on the Dutch frontier, he will think twice before committing the misdeed punishable thereby.

This is hell or else it is a fine imitation of it. That's all I can say after having lived in the midst of this pandemonium for a week or so. About 350,000 Belgian people, all sorts and conditions of men, have crossed our frontier, utterly destitute, some of them; bereft of their homes and hearths, crying over their killed, or, worse still, missing brothers or husbands or children; men who are in the dark about the fate of their children or woman-folk, soldiers who threw away their arms and uniform in frantic panic and who donned a mufti now of the most incongruous garb; people accustomed to the assistance of well-trained servants, to traveling in their own cars and in the best comfort money can buy, but who have to tramp it now, carrying their own baggage themselves. The wobegone faces of these miserable stragglers who have lined every road from Belgium into Holland were a sight never to be forgotten.

Were conditions normal in the Netherlands, it would be difficult enough to care for all of these; but when one considers that the country is in a state of war, almost in a state of siege, with railroads tied up, supplies scarce, and half the machinery of government at a standstill, an adequate conception of the situation is beyond imagining. To this sparsely settled region, says the writer, so many needy ones added make as great a burden as Greater New



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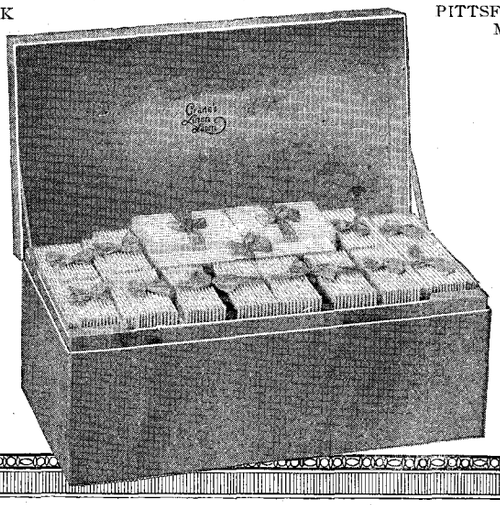

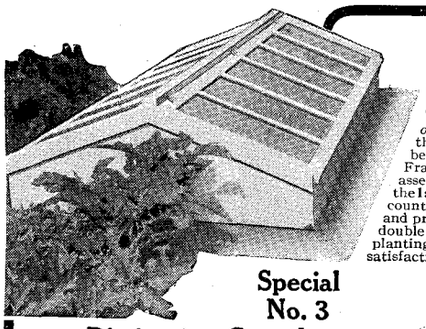

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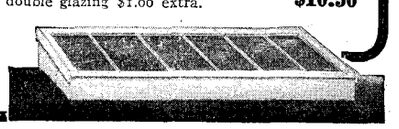

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York would suffer were it suddenly faced with the problem of feeding and housing fifty millions of people. Extreme as that sounds, we are assured that it is a just comparison. Naturally, the result in human suffering reaches tremendous proportions. A few examples are given:

Pigsties, hastily cleared from their usual habitators, covered by new straw, were welcomed as a shelter by men and women who no longer than a fortnight ago would have scorned a sleeping-room in the modest farmhouse adjoining them.

I visited myself the 4 x 6 x 5-foot "room" under the bare straw-thatched roof, where the Burgomaster of Breendonck, near Ghent, Count Buisseret de Blarenghien, a nobleman of endless means and lineage, spent the night. I am quite sure that the rawest farm-hand would sniff at it and prefer to resign before sleeping there.

At Bergen-op-Zoom, where the high road from Antwerp goes by, and where during the day and night of the Antwerp bombardment between two and three hundreds of thousands of people trudged by, where in a town of some 10,000 souls, 70,000 foreigners are stopping and have to be cared for, the sights were horrible.

I visited the temporary hospitals there, three of them at least—one destined for children only. Sick babies, left in sheer panic at the roadside or entrusted by the parents to the care of friends who lost the poor mites during a halt in their flight, were abandoned perhaps as an incumbrance. . . . . .

A woman gave birth to a baby in the shrubbery lining the road. She was found dying, four days later, without being able to give her name, to utter a syllable. But the baby lives and will thrive; nameless, were it not for a Dutch "non-com" who adopted her and had her baptized—"Wilhelmina van der Woude" (of the Forest).

And such sad cases, of children born in the night of horror, of children without a name, are no exception. In this one hospital there were ten of them. . . . How many there are among fugitives who, themselves longing for help, took upon themselves the care of the straggling child which they picked up, the child of some unknown compatriot?

To be among these people, to hear their tales of wo and suffering, to see those emaciated, haggard faces, to feel the agony they live in; worst of all, to see the nervous convulsions of their faces, their hands! And the sudden fright that overcomes them at the hearing of any sudden unusual sound, such as the upsetting of a chair, the loud honking of a motor-car!

The opportunity for outside aid is found in the inability of Holland, not only to feed and house all these refugees, but even to entertain them longer within the country's boundaries. So far, we are told, almost no one has asked money of a refugee, and all have given freely, often where the gifts could be ill-afforded. But there comes a time when charity must begin at home. And "you can not give bread and meat if you don't have it yourself!"

The Dutch Government, and at its command the local authorities, do their utmost to induce the Belgians to leave. A conference, held at Antwerp, between

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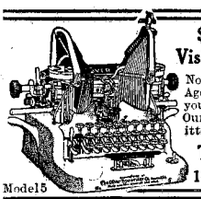

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Pure, rich chocolates with select almond and filbert centers. No cream at all used in the filling. Every bite a delight. Put up in handsome three pound boxes. Chocolate Tixies are the gift "de luxe." Your friends will appreciate them. Send $3 today (sold in three pound boxes only) for box containing 3 full pounds—prepaid to you.

Ambrosia Chocolate Co., 331-5 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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the Dutch, German, and Belgian authorities resulted in a proclamation, the gist of which will have been cabled to you probably.

But the fugitives, altho they doubt not the statement of their own countrymen, nor the good faith of the Dutch, seem to have misgivings about the real intentions of the Third Party! And upon the attitude of the latter everything—their safety, their possessions, their lives—depends. They almost fear that they will walk into a trap, and that their return to Antwerp is only meant as an asset to prevent an attack of the Allies in case of a German reverse.

The Belgo-German publication that the Antwerp fugitives might return scatheless was therefore hailed with delight by a number of well-meaning Dutch, and not less by the fugitives themselves. But the actual text of the proclamation to the effect that this invitation to return applied in the first place to officials, people of independent means, and regular wage-earners put a damper upon this satisfaction. For this means that the officials may work for the German authorities, that the wage-earners can be perfectly well employed in Antwerp and elsewhere to keep things going, and that the well-to-do may come to pay their share in the various war indemnities levied!

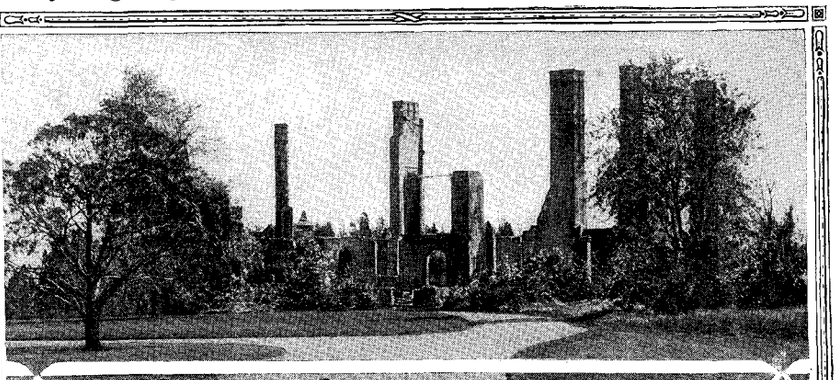
And, finally, it means that the rabble, the economical *non-valeurs*, the vagabonds, the penniless, may stay here at Holland's charge. The majority of the first classes refuse to return. They stay here to await the upshot of events and to escape the tender mercies shown to the populations of Louvain and Malines or the fate of being taken as hostages or muleted in all sorts of fines.

The poor among them simply don't return and can't. How would they find a living if they got back?

To this problem at least one State in our Union, Louisiana, appears to have found a solution. The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* notes Louisiana's plan, already in process of perfection, and points out the possibilities in it for profit that should induce other States to follow suit:

Louisiana is wasting no time in taking advantage of the opportunity which the European War affords every State of this country which wishes to increase its farming population. A movement, begun in New Orleans by Father Bogaerts, a Belgian priest resident in Louisiana, has taken definite shape, and plans are being made to bring to Louisiana one hundred Belgian families driven from their homes by the German invasion. According to the New Orleans *States*, information received in Louisiana indicates that there will be little difficulty in getting the hundred families which it is planned to bring over, since there are thousands of homeless Belgians who are now eager to come to this country for good.

Louisiana is taking time by the forelock, and if the plans now being made materialize, the State will be greatly the gainer as a result of the initiative of some of its citizens. The Belgians are among the best market-gardeners and farmers in the world and they are a peaceful, law-abiding people who will make good citizens. When the war ends, there will be a great influx of immigrants into the United States from many parts of Europe, but a great many



All that remains

ONE year ago this was a country home, in the suburbs of New York, famous for its old-fashioned comforts and its exterior and interior beauties.

Because of a *lack of preparedness* to extinguish fire *at its inception*, today the charred ruins stand like a grim skeleton—a mute and pathetic warning to home owners of the *costliness of procrastination.*

Pyrene TRADE MARK

"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN"

would have prevented, during the past year, the destruction of hundreds of suburban homes in which the means of checking the blaze during the *first five minutes* had not been provided.

The purchase and use of Pyrene Fire Extinguishers by the United States Government, such institutions as the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Systems, and scores of prominent corporations assure the home owner of *Pyrene efficiency.*

The moment Pyrene liquid strikes heat it is transformed into a gas blanket heavier than air, *which smothers the flames* by excluding the oxygen.

Being a dry liquid, it neither stains nor injures the most delicate furnishings.

Fire, once started, *will not wait.*

The Extinguisher—handsomely and strongly built of solid brass—is an ornament to any interior. Price $7.

At Leading Dealers Everywhere. Write for Literature.

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Alton	Bridgeport	Cincinnati	Fargo, N. D.	New Orleans	St. Louis
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Atlanta	Butte	Dayton	Louisville	Philadelphia	Salt Lake City
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PACIFIC COAST DISTRIBUTORS: GORHAM FIRE APPARATUS CO., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle
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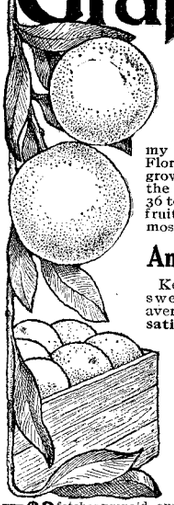
Grape Fruit

direct from Florida



Here is the sure, economical way to get fresh-picked, thin-skinned grape fruit of finest quality and flavor. Let me send my **Special Introduction Box** direct from my own nurseries in Dade County, Florida—"where the finest grape fruit grow." We pick our fruit ripe and put the finest in these boxes—containing 36 to 80 to the box according to size of fruit—the 46, 54 and 64 sizes being most desirable.

An Exquisite Xmas Gift

Keep till used without ice—grow sweeter until all are used by any average family of two. **Guaranteed satisfactory**—have shipped successfully all over America and Europe. Try a box at once—you'll want to send a box to your best friend for Christmas.

East of Pittsburgh, $5.00 per box delivered, all charges prepaid; between Pittsburgh and Chicago, $5.50; further West slight additional expressage.

J. WAINWRIGHT, JR.
Overbrook Nurseries
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$3 fetches prepaid, anywhere in U.S., twelve jars of these tropical delicacies—each 8 oz. net—Guava Jelly, Guava Marmalade, Guava Jam, Guava Preserves, Orange Marmalade, Grape Fruit Marmalade, Kumquat Preserves, Kumquat Marmalade, Papaw Marmalade, Mango Preserves, Pineapple Preserves, and Pineapple Honey—one each of above, or your own selection of varieties.
Crystallized Pineapple, Kumquats and Papaws, 75c lb., delivered.

CERTIFIED OLIVE OIL

Half Pints,	25c.
Pints,	50c.
Quarts	$1.00

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PURE Olive Oil may be compared to PURE MILK. And POMPEIAN Olive Oil may be compared to CERTIFIED Milk. It is MORE than PURE. It's FINE.

Write for Salad Book It's Free

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Genoa, Italy
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POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

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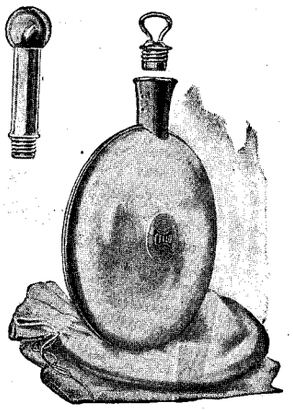
A Gift That Endures And Endears — The

CELLO

METAL HOT WATER BOTTLE



SPARKLING like a big silver locket, in dainty box with holly designs, the Cello Metal Hot Water Bottle is an ideal present for Christmas.

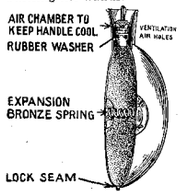
But the beauty of the Cello is its faultless service and perpetual economy. It is made of the finest brass, heavily nickeled, which we have found to be the only material that will positively withstand the severe test to which a hot water bottle is subjected. No rubber to dry up, crack, leak and burst. Sold to you with a guarantee, not a caution against boiling water.

So comfortable too, the Cello has no awkward angles but is curved to fit the body. Stays hot all night. The dainty blue flannel bag makes it soft as a pillow. Extra long handle for massage. It will serve you faithfully for a lifetime.

Ask for the Cello at your drug or department store—in 1, 3 and 5 pint sizes, prices $1.75, $2.00 and $3.00 respectively. 35c extra for 1 pint massage handle; 50c extra for 3 and 5 pint sizes. If you shouldn't find the Cello, order from us direct, mentioning size wanted and name of your dealer, and we will deliver by parcels post prepaid. Your money back if you are not more than satisfied.

A. S. CAMPBELL CO.
285 Commercial St.
Boston, Mass.

Can be filled from any faucet or kettle without slightest danger of scalding or burning the hands.



Air chamber around neck makes it comfortable to handle. Patent spring (inside) accommodates all expansion, contraction and vacuum, keeping the Cello always in shape. A feature no other bottle possesses. The Cello is perfectly sanitary—self-sterilizing every time you fill it.

Send $1 for these two diaries

(Huebsch's Year Book for 1915)

No. 22. Rich red grained leather, white bond paper; gilt edges; two days to page; 3½ x 5¾, in box. Contains foreign and domestic postal information, calendars for 3 years, and useful tables, information and statistics. (If bought separately, 80c.)

No. 20. Same, but cloth covered; plain edges; yellow writing paper; not in box. (If bought separately, 30c.)

There is no better gift than a diary. The recipient is reminded of you daily for a year.

HUEBSCH'S YEAR BOOK

is a satisfying diary made in various sizes and styles, at prices to suit all purses. Order Numbers 22 and 20 for $1, and ask for a description of other styles, including

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of these people will not be immigrants of the most desirable kind. Those States or communities which do not wait for the end of the struggle, but which immediately offer homes and opportunity to the homeless Belgian farmers and which take steps to secure these Belgian farmers, will get new residents who will contribute largely to the welfare and prosperity of their adopted homes.

"Louisiana," says the New Orleans *States*, "has vast fields of rich and uncultivated land which would offer admirable opportunities to the Belgian farmers." What about the several big land-development undertakings in lower South Carolina which were designed to bring white farmers here from the Middle West and the Northwest? Belgian farmers ought to be just the kind of settlers that the men back of these development enterprises are looking for.

WAR IN THE STORM

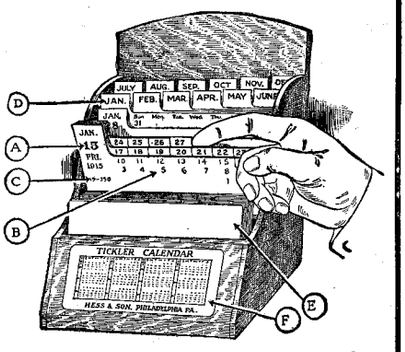
IN the second week in November the merciless Battle of Flanders was rendered more cruel still by a hurricane of wind and rain that soaked and chilled the men in the trenches, driving the cold into the very bones of those who fought against it. The war in Flanders up to this time, according to correspondents' stories, had not had many of the romantic features which readers search for so diligently in American news columns; now it became so tense, sullen, and desperately stubborn a thing as beggars description. As tho the bursting shells and the raking fire of mitrailleuses were not enough, there came, surmounting all the ordinary havoc of war, torrents that filled the trenches to the fighters' waists, and wind that screamed derision at the ragged uniforms and the crouching soldiers whom they clad. The story of a London *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, printed in the New York *Times*, telling of the progress of the storm, is written, apparently, while it is still going on. There is, he says:

A howling gale shrieking across the dunes and swirling up the sands into blinding clouds and tearing across the flat marsh-lands as if all the invisible gods of the old ghost-world were playing at racing in their chariots.

In the trenches along the Yser men crouch down close to the moist mud to shelter themselves from the wind, which is harder to dodge than shrapnel shells. It lashes them with fierce cruelty. In spite of all the woolen comforters and knitted vests, made by women's hands at home, the wind finds its way through to the bones and marrow of the soldiers, so that they are numbed. At night it is an agony of cold, preventing sleep, even if men could sleep while shells are searching for them with their cry of death.

The gunners have dug pits for themselves, and when they cease fire for the time they crawl to the shelter, smoking through little outlets in damp blankets in which they have wrapt their heads and shoulders. They tie bundles of straw around their legs to keep out the cold and pack old newspapers inside their clothing

"It Reminds You"



THE HESS CALENDAR TICKLER

See how nearly self-running, how simple it is:

A. Current date
B. Entire current month
C. Day of year and days yet to come
D. Cards for balance of year
E. Memo pocket and blanks
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Memos are filed before any desired date. The current day slip is discarded daily, so the memo must come up at proper time. Or it can be refiled without rewriting. With The Hess Calendar Tickler there is no drawer to open, no lid to lift. It is always in plain sight—prominent above desk papers, etc. Saves its cost a hundred times in time, trouble and preventing costly "slip-ups".

Price, $2.50 complete—Oak or Mahogany
At your stationer's or write direct to

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EUROPEAN WAR GAME

Played on Map of Europe

A game designed from the present situation in Europe, and played on a correct map. The armies and navies of Germany, Austria, England, France, Belgium and Russia carry on a stragetic warfare, and maneuver as in a real conflict. Interest is intense from beginning to end, and game may be played by adults as well as young people, with an opportunity for great skill in the play. A person playing this game will never forget the map of Europe.

Send one dollar, money order or currency, and the game, including latest war map, will be sent post paid anywhere in the U. S.

Money returned if not satisfied. Address

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Hammer plain steel— Then hammer Witt's!

Then you'll know why the ashman's hardest knocks can't dent or batter Witt's Can and Pail, why they outlast several of the ordinary plain steel kind. Witt's is made of heavy galvanized steel with deep corrugations 29 times stronger than plain steel. Special tight-fitting lid makes Witt's fire-, dog-, and odor-proof.

Three sizes each of can and pail. Write for booklet and name of Witt dealer in your town.

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Look for the Yellow Label

WITT'S Can and Pail

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as breastplates and swear to keep themselves warm, at least in imagination.

The wind gave a new horror to this war. There was something devilish in its howling, in its long angry roar, as it came with enormous force across the flats and then hurled itself against the walls of a village or the roof of an old barn, as if nature herself had been seized with the fury of destruction.

It was very hot, as well as very cold, at Oudecapelle and Nieucapelle and along the line to Styvekenskerke and Lombaerdtzyde. The German batteries were hard at work again, belching out an inexhaustible supply of shells. Over there the darkness was stabbed by red flashes, and the sky was zigzagged with forked lightning made by machinery. At intervals the whole horizon was illuminated by waves of vivid splendor which shone for some moments upon the blanched faces of men who waited for death. High above the witchlike howlings of the wind furies came the shrilly whistling notes of the shells, like nightbirds, rushing through the storm in search of prey. The guns of the Allied batteries answered back, roar echoing roar. The thunderclaps of the wind were less loud than the concussions of gun-fire, and yet mingled with them and prolonged them and became a part of the storm of deadly sound increasing the horror of war.

Through the darkness along the road infantry tramped toward the lines of trenches to relieve other regiments who had endured a spell in them. They bent their heads low, thrusting forward into the heart of the gale, which tore at the blue coats of these Frenchmen and plucked at their red trousers and slashed in their faces with cruel whips. Their side-arms jingled against the teeth of the wind, which tried to snatch at their bayonets and drag the rifles out of their grip.

They never raised their heads to glance at the Red Cross carts coming back.

RUNNING A WAR IN PAJAMAS

THE days when the commander of an army rode at the head of his troops and led them into the fray, with brandishing of sword and triumphant battle-cry, are buried in the romantic past. Nowadays, he is likely to be far beyond even the sound of his heaviest artillery, snugly busy in a little room that is a hundred miles from the line of battle. Those who would seek romance in the career of a modern Chief of Staff must look for it not with the wide eyes of youthful days, but through the microscope provided by a more mature scientific era. It is still there, if we seek with patience. Romance is not dead; it has only adopted the tactics of the chameleon and changed its gay colorings for the gray of a more practical age. In the case of General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French force, a correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* has obligingly supplied us with the necessary microscope, and furnishes us with the following word-picture of the manner in which a modern army is led into battle:

A man in pajamas (at least he wears them most of the time, being too busy to

"Comfys" for Men
SLIP-ON COMFY
In Military Blue or Oxford $1.75
Traveling-time
Bedtime
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Bath-time
Men everywhere are waking up to the fact that COMFY felt slippers are made for them as well as women, and are growing out of the habit of going around the room barefoot or in stocking feet. COMFYS have thick cushion soles that protect you against cold floors and give unusual restfulness to the after-dinner lounge. Convenient for traveling, too. Catalog No. 62-A illustrates the styles and gives prices. If your dealer doesn't sell COMFYS, order direct.
Dealers alive to the increasing demand for men's slippers should ask for Catalog M.
Look for this trade-mark
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LIVINGSTON COMFY
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Delivered anywhere, express paid, East Mississippi River, in and South of Massachusetts; new crop, juicy, well-ripened fruit. Guaranteed to arrive in first class condition.
Fancy Bright Oranges, 126s—150s—176s to box, **$5.00.** Fancy Bright Grape Fruit, 46s—54s—64s—80s, **$5.00.** Fancy Bright mixed boxes, half each, Oranges and Grape Fruit, **$5.00.** Half size boxes, either Oranges or Grape Fruit, **$3.00.** Special parcel post packages about 20 lbs., **$2.00.** References—any Bank in Jacksonville. Send remittance with order to

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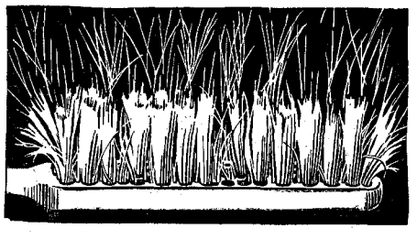

1,530 Dangers!

Each danger is a reason for using the *Safety* Tooth Brush

One tooth brush bristle lodged in your gums, throat or stomach may cause painful consequences, as your dentist, physician or surgeon can tell you.

But you don't *need* to take chances with bristle-shedding tooth brushes. Use the

RUBBERSET
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—they cannot shed their bristles. Every one of the 1,530 bristles is gripped everlastingly in hard, vulcanized rubber. You cannot *pull* one out.

Three shapes of bristle tufts—plain, curved and tufted. All handles of Alberite Ivory and each brush aseptically clean, sterile and sanitary. Sold at any store that sells tooth brushes. Look for the name RUBBERSET—if the name isn't R-U-B-B-E-R-S-E-T it isn't the genuine *Safety* Tooth Brush.

25c for 3-row style
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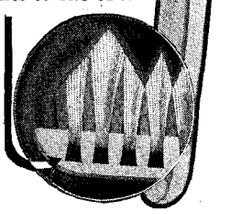

The arrow points to one of the many individual brush sections, showing how each bristle is gripped in hard vulcanized rubber and cannot come out.

United Profit Sharing Coupons packed with every RUBBERSET BRUSH. Good for valuable premiums.

dress) is running the thousand and one details of the French Army. General Joffre is at the head and he handles the big questions, presses the buttons, so to speak, but General Bertholet, Chief of Staff, does the actual work. This is how General Joffre keeps track of his 200-mile battle-line.

After several trips along the fringe of the war, after meeting thousands of soldiers on the same day, some going north, some going south, in what appeared to be a hopeless tangle, it struck me more forcibly than ever that the modern fighting machine is the most complicated thing on earth.

I tried to imagine myself commanding all this to grasp how a 200-mile line of this sort could be controlled and how it could possibly be kept from getting tangled up with itself and without interference by an enemy. My curiosity grew until I decided to find out how all this business is managed by one man.

In General Joffre's headquarters, in a certain long room, hangs a special map, the scale of which is 1-1000. It shows every road, canal, railway, bridle-path, pig-trail, bridge, clump of trees, hill, mountain, valley, river, creek, rill, and swamp. This is part of the outfit. Another part is a wonderful collection of wax-headed pins of all colors and sizes. These represent army units of all sizes and all organizations.

Into the long room run many wires, both telephone and telegraph. Wireless apparatus is also in this room. The way it all works seems wonderfully simple when it is explained.

The battle is about to commence. The troops have been distributed all along the 200-mile line. The Germans are facing them. A bell rings:

"Hello! Yes! The Germans are attacking General Durand's division? They are in superior numbers? The General needs reenforcements? All right."

The staff officer who has taken this information over the phone hurries to where General Bertholet is sleeping. The General has just dozed off. This is the first sleep he has had in thirty-six hours, but General Bertholet is wide-awake in an instant. He jumps to the floor, still wearing his pajamas, the only garment he has worn in several days. The staff officer reports.

In a twinkle General Bertholet, who knows his map as he does his own face, locates Durand's division. He knows that ten miles back of Durand's command are quartered a number of reserves, under General Blanc, according to the pins. Bertholet also learns from the pins that a number of auto-buses are near Blanc's soldiers.

"Order General Blanc," he commands, "to reenforce Durand at once with 10,000 men, four batteries of 75-millimeter artillery, ten machine guns, and three squadrons of cavalry. Tell Blanc to transport his troops in auto-buses."

Within two minutes General Blanc has received the order. Within five more he is executing it, and General Durand is informed help is coming to him.

Then General Bertholet takes another nap, if the battle will permit. If it does not he stays awake to direct men who are miles away from him.

Every time a bridge is blown up or a pontoon has been thrown across a stream or a food convoy shifts, General Bertholet gets up and shifts his pins to indicate the change. Nothing happens along the 200-mile battle-line but that General Bertho-

Sozodont
FOR THE TEETH

SOZODONT

For three generations (since 1846) Sozodont has kept the teeth of its users from decaying.

Decay is caused by food decomposing in the crevices of and between the teeth; and also by acids in the mouth which first eat away the enamel and then gradually create a cavity. Sozodont prevents these inroads from starting.

Sozodont is a liquid, and only a liquid can permeate into the infinitesimal crevices between and in the teeth. And Sozodont is so prepared that wherever it goes acids are neutralized and foods or foreign substances immediately removed, leaving the teeth thoroughly and antiseptically clean with no chance for decay.

Sozodont itself is not a tooth polish—nor does it whiten teeth—but for these purposes Sozodont Tooth Powder or Sozodont Tooth Paste should be used. Which do you prefer?

Let us send you a booklet written by a prominent dentist on the value of a clean mouth and clean teeth. Just mail your name and address—there is no charge.

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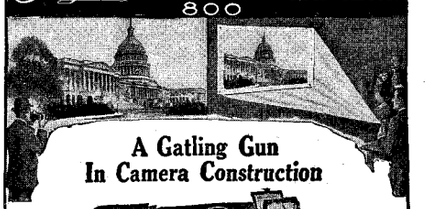
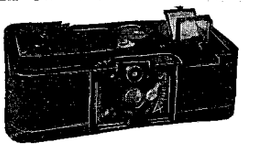


A Gatling Gun In Camera Construction



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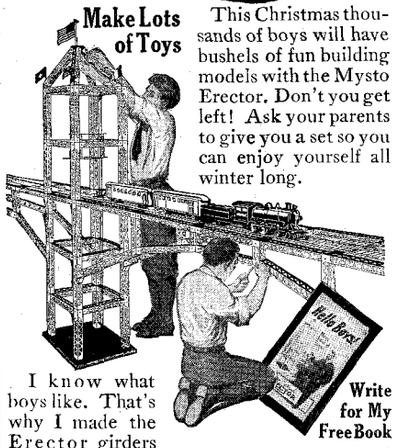
Make Lots of Toys

This Christmas thousands of boys will have bushels of fun building models with the Mysto Erector. Don't you get left! Ask your parents to give you a set so you can enjoy yourself all winter long.



Write for My Free Book

I know what boys like. That's why I made the Erector girders with turned-over edges so your boy could build big, strong models that look exactly like real steel construction.

He can build easily and quickly. And he can make over 300 models—battleships, aeroplanes, derricks, traveling cranes, elevators, bridges, wagons. It's great fun!

The Mysto ERECTOR

The Toy with Girders like Structural Steel

It's by far the most interesting and instructive Christmas gift you can find anywhere. It is so fascinating that every member of the family will enjoy watching and helping the boy construct the 300 and more models.

With all sets over $3 I give, without extra charge, an electric motor that runs many of the models—elevators, third rail cars, work-shops with cute little band saws, power presses, lathes, etc., that really go. The Erector develops the boy's mechanical skill—teaches him the principles of engineering and electricity.

Write for My Free Book

It's printed in colors and filled with pictures and descriptions of Erector models. I'll also mail you a free copy of my boys' magazine, *Erector Tips*, which contains my prize offer for new models; tells how your boy can win a prize.

Toy dealers sell the Erector, **$1** to **$25**. If your dealer hasn't it, or you cannot conveniently get it from him in time for Christmas, send remittance direct to us and we will ship prepaid. **$1** set builds 88 models; **$2** set builds 120 models; **$3** set builds 176 models; **$5** set builds 207 models and includes electric motor. Big manual of instructions free with every set.

A. C. GILBERT, President

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is universally proclaimed a work of genius. Says the *Washington Times:* "Since Emerson, nobody has gone so straight to the point, in a manner so free from personal prejudice and vanity."

There is a great deal of the *practical* in his philosophy which *every man* can *take unto himself and use.*

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let, still in pajamas, leaps from his bed and changes the pins on the map. The map must be kept up to the minute. General Joffre must be able to look at it any time of the day or night.

As far as possible, through information brought in by spies or aviators, the forces of the enemy are kept track of in the same manner. No detail that is of use is overlooked. The pins indicate even the size of the guns, the kind of ammunition they use, and so on *ad infinitum*.

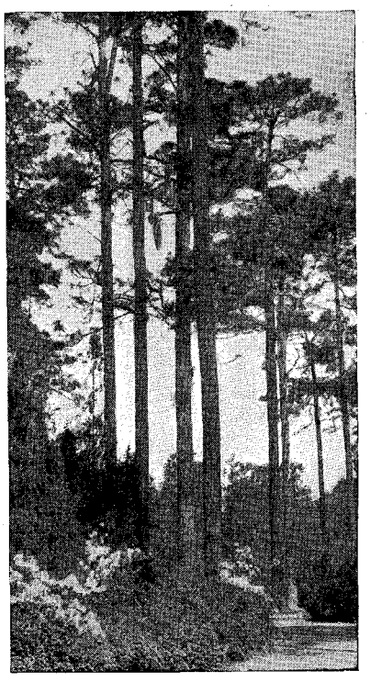
THE REAL PERILS OF PEARL WHITE

PEARL WHITE appears on the screen as the inextinguishable and, apparently, immortal *Pauline* of the movies, the apotheosis of the old-time melodrama heroine. Twenty years and less ago the heroine of melodrama was content to be pursued through five vivid acts and thirteen scenes by a villain whose villainy was displayed at its utmost in the saw-mill scene in the fourth act. But the villain of the ten-twenty-thirty days is pale and ineffectual beside the corps of villains in the movie. And the fair heroine of the old familiar one-night-stand tank drama would perish ignominiously if faced by half the perils that surround her more advanced sister of the screen. According to an interview published in the October *Photoplay*, the perilous *Pauline* is, in private life, a most human and engaging young lady who harbors something of a grievance because the real perils that she incurs in professional life are rarely appreciated by the audiences to whom her adventures are familiar. The perils they see are those carefully rehearsed, acts of which the producers are certain, otherwise the picture would never be shown. The real ones, into which real danger enters, appear only on the film that is thrown away, if photographed at all. There was, for example, the "yellow peril." Miss White tells the story in her own words:

A real peril that wasn't filmed was the time we were taking pictures in Chinatown. Chinamen, even when they have the most commonplace things to say, cause excitement enough saying them; but on this occasion there was real excitement. One Chinese restaurant-keeper had promised the use of his restaurant for taking exterior scenes. But when we got down there he had changed his mind about it, so the director went ahead and prepared to take the picture anyway. And it took real policemen to quell the riot.

The director had asked if I minded getting in the scene he intended to take, whether Mr. Chinaman liked it or not; I didn't mind. It wasn't any more risky than the other perils; so when the policemen were called I was right in the midst of the excitement; my cape was torn almost off me; I had a really nice gown on and it shared in the damage. I myself wasn't hurt a bit, tho some of the men were.

The interior scenes of that episode were taken in the studio, so we transplanted some Chinamen for the occasion. They had never worked before the camera and



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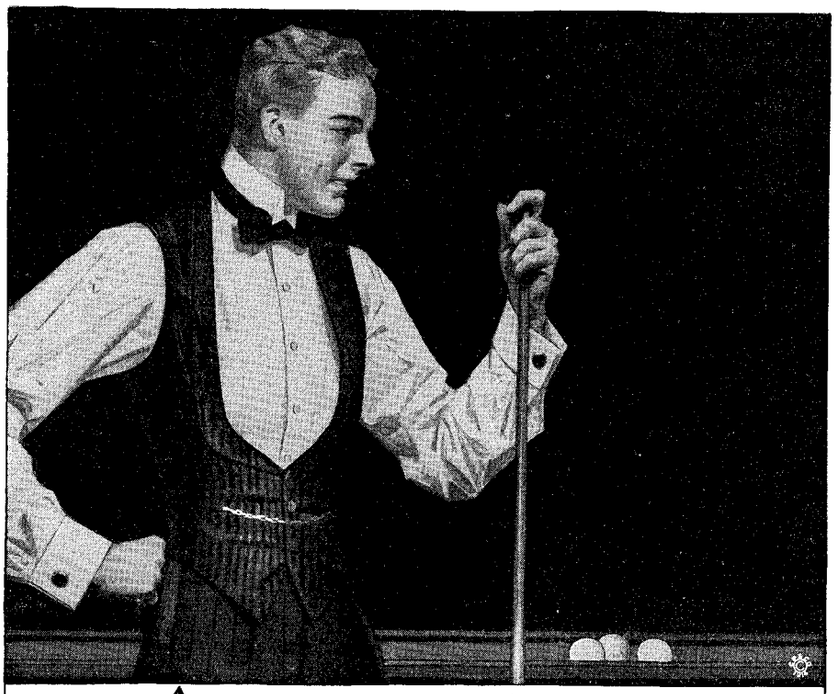

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their initiation was a disastrous one for me. As *Owen's* accomplices they were to hide in a secret recess behind a sliding panel, in the wall. I was supposedly unconscious when they rushed off with me, so, of course, my eyes were closed and I didn't see that I wasn't going to fit into that little doorway.

The way I learned it was by a terrific jar when my head and the wall met. And not only that, but both my arms were skinned clear to the elbows on the sides of the narrow wall opening.

After an intermission for an ice-pack at the back of my neck and some cold cream and powder on my arms, we did the other scenes. There was a struggle with the Chinamen that I'll never forget because it was my first, and I hope my last, experience with ju-jutsu. Ordinarily, I can give a man a pretty good struggle, but those men just trotted out their knowledge of the art of ju-jutsu, and I didn't realize how in earnest they were about my not getting away from them until my arms and neck were bent backward until I thought they were going to break. They certainly took their part in that episode seriously—and I applied soothing creams and oils to bruised spots for days afterward—seriously.

Another story that she tells illustrates even more clearly how the thrill that is prepared may be most innocuous for the performer, while the real peril may lurk, unknown to the audiences, just outside the range of the camera's eye. On one occasion *Pauline* was turned loose in a runaway balloon. Neither the flight itself nor even the fact that, for some time, she found no way to bring the balloon down was sufficient to spoil Miss White's keen enjoyment of her swift, even journey cloudward over the earth. The unpleasantness came later, when she had discovered the cord that let out the gas and allowed her to sink back to the ground again. She was relieved to observe that she was approaching a vacant lot, but, she adds:

By "vacant" I mean the lot had no house on it; but it was densely populated as regards people. There seemed to be a million faces looking up at me as that basket finally picked out a spot to settle down on, and then it was caught by eager hands and there was hardly room allowed for it to settle on.

Word went up from the back of the crowd that I was *Pauline* of the "Perils," and those in the back crowded forward and those forward had to push to hold their places, so they prest up against the gas-bag. I was under it and couldn't help inhaling the gas.

And that's where the danger came in. The people didn't mean to be thoughtless, but with everybody pushing them they couldn't help but push, too.

One man snatched my purse for a souvenir, so he said. Another man told him to return it and hit him when he refused. Then the friends of the first man came to his help and about ten fights ensued.

Another man took out his penknife and cut a big piece off my coat; this, also, for a souvenir. Others saw him and did the same thing. There's about eight square inches of that coat that isn't there at all.

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And all the time I was inhaling the gas. I knew I was losing consciousness and realized there was little hope that anybody there would see my danger and get me out. It it hadn't been for the mounted police coming to my rescue, that would have been my last peril, I feel certain of that. But they had been on the lookout for me ever since I floated away in the balloon that should have been tied but wasn't. The water-station was the nearest place, so they took me there and I had to stay for three hours until the crowd dispersed.

PARRYING THE CENSOR

IN the unhesitating opinion of the harassed and hampered press, the French censorship is as irresponsible and intractable as it is omnipotent. The threats and entreaties of the newspapers, we are told in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, have proved utterly in vain. Consequently, a new weapon has now been employed—ridicule. In France a duel with rapiers or pistols is usually quite a harmless affair; but a duel with ridicule is terrible in its ferocity. In their extremity the Parisian editors have put aside all pity or consideration for their fellow men, and have grasped this dreaded shaft, to hurl it at their tormentors, the censors. An example is given, in the attack made by the *Temps:*

Pierre Mille, one of the best-known contributors, writes a column article, beginning:

"Regarding the origin of the convulsion which is shaking Europe, together with the least known diplomatic secrets and the most concealed strategic projects, I am going to make some most important revelations."

Before he can reveal anything here, however, the censor intervenes with a four-line cut. He continues:

"It will be remembered that Napoleon once cried before the Pyramids—" (Here is another slash.)

The writer goes on:

"But we do not need the support of history or the remembrance of the victories won by Jeanne d'Arc at (name excised) or at Valmy by (another obliteration). One fact I will add—" (Here follows a ten-line cut.)

He continues:

"His undaunted attitude at—" (This time ten lines more disappear.)

The article proceeds:

"She cried in a trembling voice: 'Oh, daughter, cruel'—(the woman's speech is all excised save the words "The devourers fight among themselves," altho the passage appears to be taken from nothing more modern or harmful than a famous tragedy).

The writer makes a last effort:

"The adversary's position was now very serious. Throwing himself upon his knees, he cried: 'Our Father, which art—' (Even of the Lord's Prayer the censor allows only this beginning and the final "Amen.")

The *Temps* says in a postscript:

"We regret the slashing which the censor finds it necessary to inflict, but despite it our contributor asserts that the article can still be understood."

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FOUR Krementz 14 Kt. Rolled Gold unbreakable Collar Buttons, in a handsome Christmas box—$1.00.
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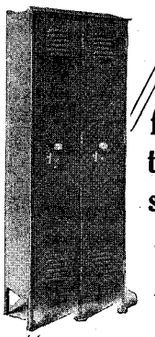

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Get the expert knowledge of the largest Locker manufacturers in the world—even though you don't buy, the information will be mighty valuable.

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—the sensible thing to do with your money is not to tie it up in long-term bonds, but to put it where you can get it when you want it.

You want a security that is

absolutely safe, that can be readily converted into cash, that carries a fair rate of interest.

That is your present investment problem—the Six Per Cent. Short-term Bond issued by the Commercial Security Company is the logical answer.

If you want expert opinion on these bonds, the officers of 300 banks which have bought them will tell you:

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Commercial Security Short Term Sixes are secured by Commercial Paper—acknowledged to be the best security in the world.

They come due in from 3 to 30 months—you can choose the maturity suited to your particular needs.

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On improved business and residential property, on conservative 50% margin. We have had 11 years' experience in this field; references furnished if desired. Titles to be approved by leading attorneys. Correspondence invited.

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Bank Clearings Show Where to Put Money

Around Kansas City, the metropolis of the great South Central states, in

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farm conditions are so prosperous that bank clearings have pushed this bustling city of the plains up to *fifth place*, although in population it ranks twentieth.

The Best Spot on Earth to Invest Money

is in First Farm Mortgages in this rich, growing section. Crops have been record breaking. War in Europe has caused high prices to be paid the farmers of this favorite section of America for their grain and live stock. There was never a time when investment in First Farm Loans was assuredly so safe and so advantageous to buyers as now.

For forty-three years the Maxwell Investment Company has been making farm loans in the South Central states. A rigid inspection of every loan is made by our salaried examiners, and the company is in closest possible touch with the farmers of this prosperous section. We offer only loans on which the income is satisfactory, the security the best, and the property behind the mortgage steadily increasing. Into these loans we have put our own money and have loaned not exceeding 40% of the real value of the security.

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Booklet "Our History" and list of loans sent free.

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ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR BOUGHT HERE

WHILE no estimate of the amounts of contracts made in this country by European nations at war, for arms, ammunition, etc., can be made from any available statistics, it is now known definitely that the contracts already made, and under way, are enormous. Every firm in this country which makes goods that are used in fighting battles "is working to its extreme capacity," says the New York *Evening Post*. For some time orders have been "pouring in for rifle, cannon, shells, and cartridges, for aeroplanes by the hundreds, for motor-trucks by the thousands, for automobiles by the hundreds, for motor-cycles in unlimited quantities, for barbed wire by the thousands of tons, for railroad materials, entrenching tools, blankets, uniforms, underclothing, shoes, overcoats, medical supplies, and many other articles." Some exaggeration has appeared in newspaper reports of orders already placed, but it is declared to be strictly true that the limitations imposed on orders are not due to the limited wants of European buyers, but to the capacities of our manufacturing plants. Few manufacturers of arms and ammunition offer exceptions to the rule, that manufactories are now running day and night, are adding additional machinery, and enlarging their plants otherwise. Agents of European governments and of contractors dealing with those governments have been in New York by the thousands for some weeks, while others have made their headquarters in Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago. These buyers come from Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Russia, Holland, Italy, Japan, and Austria. They are particularly numerous from Russia. Robert Pluym arrived here on November 15, in order to purchase hydroaeroplanes, motor-trucks, and barbed wire for Russia. In an interview he said:

"To get here, I had to come by way of Finland, cross the Gulf of Finland to Sweden, and then go to Bergen, in Norway, and finally by steamer to Newcastle, England, threading a dangerous way through the fields of unanchored mines which the Germans have spread broadcast in those seas. We were three days on this comparatively short trip, for we did not dare to steam at night, when we could not see the mines. I have made up my mind to return by way of Vladivostok and the trans-Siberian.

"Russia offers a splendid market to America. Your country has every opportunity to take over all the trade we formerly gave to Germany. You know Germany exported to us $500,000,000 worth of goods annually, and most of these goods should be supplied us by America after this. The Germans are still trying to get goods to Russia by sending them into Denmark and having them reexported under Danish trade-marks; but this has been discovered and is practically played out.

"We can use an unlimited number of motor-trucks, for instance, and huge quantities of barbed wire. I am now engaged in trying to run down a very ingenious combination of Maxim gun and motor-cycle. It was invented by a Canadian artillery sergeant who is now at the front, and the Canadian troops are equipped with them.

"I have also furnished the Russian Government with several hundred automobiles, some of which are used for staff transportation and some in the ambulance service. I am after all the hydroaeroplanes I can secure, not only of the regular size, but of the transatlantic *America* type as well. Other nations are placing orders. Another order I have is for seventy-five machines with which to manufacture a soft, heavy cotton cloth of which underclothes for the troops are to be made. This cloth has all the properties of woolens.

"I have also been charged with the task of finding some American motor-truck concern which will be willing to take over the operation of a line of motor-trucks between Khiva and the Caspian Sea, across the 400 miles of desert which separate them. It is around Khiva that our great cotton-fields are situated, and at present it is necessary to bring the cotton to Russia by a roundabout route which takes two weeks. If we could establish this line of motor-trucks, it would be possible to rush goods across the desert in forty-eight hours, traveling day and night; and this would mean a saving of millions of rubles. The desert surface is quite firm and hard, and all the road-building that would be necessary would be the leveling of two low hills. The project would require an investment of $250,000 perhaps, and would net enormous profits, for, of course, there would be no competition."

HOW WE HAVE GROWN SINCE 1850

Bradstreet's presents a summary of data compiled for the Department of Commerce and Labor, showing what material progress this country has made since 1850. It deals with population, foreign commerce, national wealth, bank clearings, farms, factories, railroads, and savings-banks. Following are some of the striking comparisons made:

"We find that the number of inhabitants has more than quadrupled in the interval since 1850. In that year the population of the country was a little over 23,000,000; now it is nearly 100,000,000, the figures for continental United States being estimated by the Treasury Department officials at 99,592,000 on November 1. In the same period the foreign commerce of the country has grown from about $318,000,000 to $4,259,000,000, the latter amount being over thirteen times the former, while the per-capita value of exports has risen from $16.96 to $23.27. The national wealth has grown from a little over $7,000,000,000 to approximately $140,000,000,000, the latter sum being almost twenty times the former. Money in circulation increased from $279,000,000 in round numbers to $3,419,000,000, so that the volume is over twelve times as great as in 1850. Indeed, if the latest estimate given in the last circulation statement, of $3,715,522,306, be taken as a basis, the amount is over thirteen times as large as in the middle of the last century. New York's bank clearings have grown from approximately $5,000,000,000 to over $98,000,000,000. Figures for the country's clearings do not, apparently, go back beyond the year 1887, when they were a little over $52,000,000,000, but in little over a quarter of a century they increased to $174,000,000,000 in round numbers.

"Greatly increased development has marked the activities on the country's farms, in its factories, and on its railroads,

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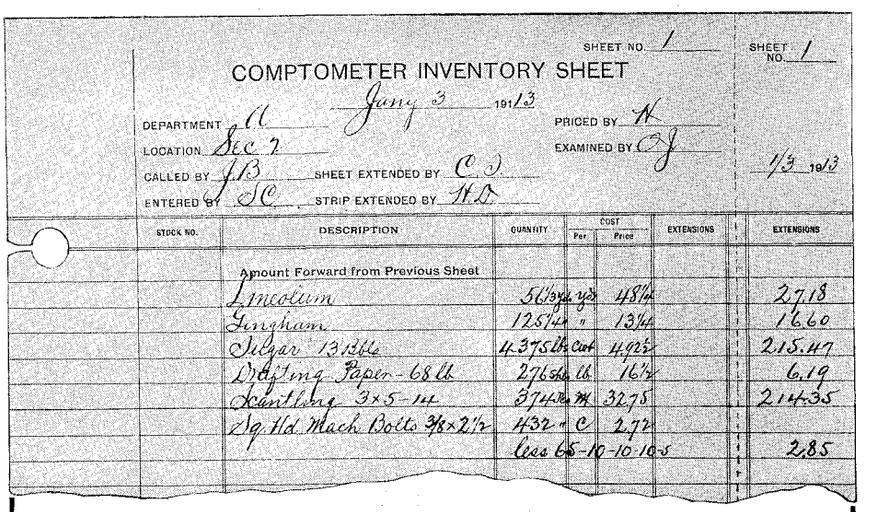
in the intervening period. The value of farms and farm property increased from not quite $4,000,000,000 in 1850 to $41,000,000,000 in round numbers in 1910. The value of manufactured products grew from a little over $1,000,000,000 to over $20,000,000,000. In railway development the increase has been phenomenal, the number of miles in operation having grown from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 258,033 in 1912. In the last quarter of a century the number of passengers carried has increased from about 492,000,000 to 1,004,000,000, and the volume of freight handled from 632,000,000 to 1,845,000,000 of short tons. The growth of thrift as indicated by savings-banks deposits has been remarkable in the extreme. In 1850 there were only 251,354 depositors, with $43,431,130 of deposits to their credit; now the depositors number 11,000,000 in round numbers, and their deposits, exclusive of those in other savings institutions, amount to about $4,750,000,000, or more than one hundred times the amount to the credit of depositors at the middle of the last century.

"Statistics of expenditure for education in the earlier portion of the period under consideration are lacking, but it is known that in 1870 the expenditures for public schools aggregated $63,396,660 annually. Now the total expenditures on account of education approximate $500,000,000 a year. Among the agencies for the diffusion of intelligence must also be mentioned newspapers and periodicals. Enumerations of these were made only sporadically in earlier times, but figures are available regularly since 1869. In that year the number of newspapers and periodicals was estimated at 5,219, while in 1910 the number had grown to 22,725, or nearly four times the number counted a little over forty years before."

THE MONEY COST OF THE WAR

Estimates heretofore made of the cost of the European War showed such large totals that they were regarded in some quarters as excessive. Attention, however, is called by *Bradstreet's* to the fact that, by the middle of November, sufficient official figures had come to hand from two countries to throw definite light on the subject. M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, had stated that the cost to France during the first two months of the war averaged $7,000,000 a day, and this average was nearly maintained throughout October, with a possibility that the average would soon approach $6,000,000 a day instead of $7,000,000. In England it was announced by the Prime Minister, when moving a large additional war credit, that up to November 15 the British expenditures had reached a point between $4,500,000 and $5,000,000 a day. He could give no hope that these expenditures were likely to diminish. With the additional credit obtained, it was expected that the British Army, not including the so-called Territorials, would number 2,186,000 officers and men, which would be "far in excess of the strength of any other army heretofore maintained in the field by the United Kingdom." Other items in *Bradstreet's* article are these:

"Lloyd-George in proposing increased taxes estimated that the cost of the war for a full year, providing of course for an increase in the number of men under arms to about 3,000,000, would amount to at least $2,250,000,000. This sum would be over six times as great as the largest amount ever before spent by Great Britain on war in a single year, and would average over $6,000,000 a day, or about the amount France is now spending. Indeed the Chancellor said that the country had to


COMPTOMETER INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET NO. 1 SHEET NO. 1

June 3 1913

DEPARTMENT 11 PRICED BY K

LOCATION Sec 2 EXAMINED BY CJ

CALLED BY JB SHEET EXTENDED BY CJ 1/3 1913

ENTERED BY SC STRIP EXTENDED BY H.D.

STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	COST Per	COST Price	EXTENSIONS	EXTENSIONS
	Amount Forward from Previous Sheet					
	Linoleum	56 3/4 x 48		48¼		27.18
	Gingham	1254 "		13¼		16.60
	Sugar 13356	4.375 lb Cwt		4.92½		215.47
	Drying Paper - 68 lb	276 lb M		16½		6.19
	Counting 3×5 - 14	374 M		32.75		214.35
	Sq. Hd. Mach. Bolts 3/8×2½	432 " C		2.72		
		Less 65-10-10-10-5				2.85

Two Good Suggestions on Inventory

First: Have your inventory sheets printed like the above form with perforated extension strip. This strip insures two independent extensions of every item—a method that turns the spot light squarely upon every possible error in the work.

Second: Buy a Comptometer and set it to work on your inventory. With a few days' practice an operator will be able to extend items like the above in four or five seconds each. Enter the original extensions on the detachable strip. Then tear off the strip and turn the sheet over to another operator who will enter his extensions in the remaining column. Compare the two totals and—well, if there is anything wrong, it will show right there.

Adds Multiplies **Comptometer** ***Divides Subtracts***

Instead of having the office upset for days and even weeks for figuring inventory, you can make a quick and easy job of it with the Comptometer—have it done and out of the way in half the time and know for sure there are no mistakes in it.

When through with the inventory you will find the time-saving speed and accuracy of this machine just as valuable on your everyday work, proving Postings, balancing Accounts, footing Trial Balance, extending and proving Invoices, Payroll, Estimates, figuring Costs, etc.

Why not ask for a practical demonstration in your own office—it will cost you nothing. Let our representative figure a few pages of Inventory for you and see for yourself how easily and rapidly you can handle this disagreeable work with the Comptometer.

Write for free booklet on "Better Methods of Accounting"
describing some of the modern methods employed by progressive houses in connection with the Comptometer on Bookkeeping, Billing, Estimating, Payroll, Inventory, Cost Calculations, etc.

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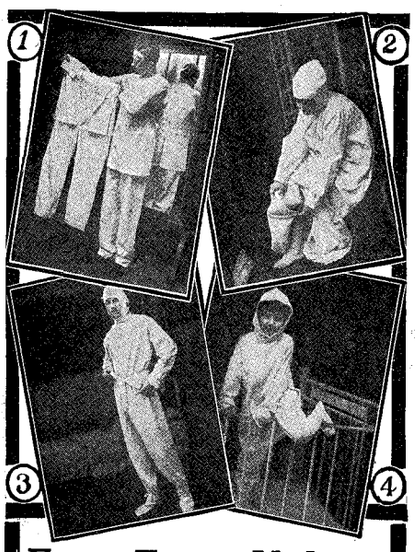

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3. Union Sleeper One piece men's, women's and children's suits, with or without belt. Supplied also with hood and feet (as illustrated). Complete winter comfort—$1.50 to $5.00.

4. Child's Sleepers with feet. Extra values, heavy flannelettes, 50c up. With hood and draw-string-wrist, (as illustrated), 75c up. Best precaution against colds.

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If you have given up trying to shave yourself, try once more with a good razor and

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Thousands of men with tender faces have found this delicate, demulcent cream the only beard softener which would give them a quick, comfortable shave. No soap, no lather, no shaving brush required. Just a razor and Eux-e-sis. Large tubes of all Dealers.

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find $2,676,835,000 by the end of the financial year or there would be a deficiency of $1,697,555,000. To meet these heavy charges, he proposed the doubling of the income tax and the imposition of taxes of 1 cent a pint on beer and of 6 cents a pound on tea. In addition, a war-loan of $1,750,000,000 was offered for subscription, the loan to be issued at 95, to bear interest at 3½ per cent., and to be redeemable at par on March 31, 1928. It was announced on the afternoon of the issue that $500,000,000, or two-sevenths of the whole amount, was taken by a single firm, and $3,000,000,000 were subscribed by Thursday. With these provisions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, the Government would be prepared to carry on the war until July in case that course should be necessary. While declining to speculate as to the length of the war, he said that it might be shortened or lengthened by accident, but as a prudent financial officer he was bound to estimate for a longer period.

"Less is known about the expense of the war to Germany and Austria, but estimates made in the former country a couple of months ago put the daily cost at about $5,000,000, and it has since been suggested that that figure was too low rather than too high, and that it would be nearer $7,000,000. It seems unlikely that Austria's expense could fall much below the figure first mentioned for Germany, and tho the Russian expense per man might be less, the size of the Muscovite Army would probably call for an aggregate not lower than that of Austria. A glance at the figures given above will indicate how large a total expense is involved in the actual conduct of the war alone, without taking account of the loss involved in the destruction of property, the stoppage of trade and industry, the losses of crops, and the general derangement resulting from the Titanic conflict.

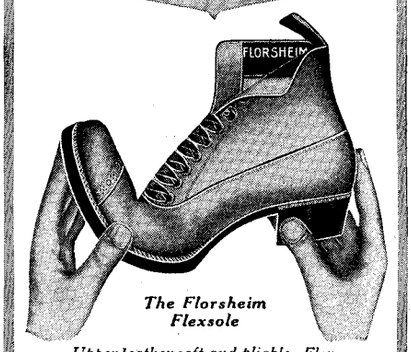
"Taking Lloyd-George's estimate for the United Kingdom as nearer the mark, for an average over a long period with augmented forces, than the figures given by Mr. Asquith for the first three months of the war, and combining with it the latest average for France, the lower estimate for Germany above mentioned, and the figures suggested for Austria and Russia, we get a cost of $27,000,000 per day for the five leading combatants. This does not take account of the cost of the war to Belgium, Servia, Japan, and Turkey, which, while not so great as that for the five Powers already mentioned, yet must foot up a heavy total. The cost for the five leading nations now at war would, on the basis above indicated, amount to almost $10,000,000,000 for a year, and adding to that the expense to the four lesser combatants and the cost of mobilization in other countries, such as Holland, Switzerland, Roumania, and Italy, which have had to take measures to defend their neutrality or to provide for possible involvement in the war, the estimates of those who fix the total cost of the war for a year at over $14,000,000,000 may not be so far out of the way."

DIRECTORS TO BE REMOVED UNDER THE CLAYTON LAW

Under what is known as the Clayton Law, passed at the last session of Congress, many directors in corporations and banks must cease to serve within two years from October 15 last. Close and general attention is now being given to this law by the management of these institutions. It will affect the great steel companies and many other of the best known industrial plants whose activities in large degree pertain to supplies for railroads. Under this law, no railroads or other common carriers will be allowed to purchase supplies at a value of

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

The Florsheim SHOE



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Thousands upon thousands use the Corona; so should *you*—and so should that someone dear to you who you are going to remember this Christmas. So, to be *sure* of *pleasing*, give him or her a Corona Portable Typewriter.

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more than $50,000 in any one year from any corporation, company, or partnership when the railroad or other common carrier has on its board of directors, or as president, manager, or purchasing or selling agent, any person who at the same time is a director, manager, or purchasing or selling officer of, or who has any substantial interest in, such corporation, company, or partnership. Judge Gary, for example, of the Steel Corporation Board, has already retired as director of a number of outside corporations. Other well-known men now on the Steel board must have retired within two years from October 15, among them J. P. Morgan, Henry C. Frick, Norman B. Ream, George F. Baker, Daniel G. Read, and George W. Perkins.

Among banks important changes will also be necessary. The same law provides that two years after October 15 no person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employee of more than one bank or trust company which has deposits, capital, surplus, or undivided profits aggregating more than $500,000. Among prominent bankers who will be affected by this law *The Journal of Commerce* mentions George F. Baker, Francis L. Hines, James A. Blair, Henry P. Davison, A. Barton Hepburn, James J. Hill, Thomas Stillman, Frank A. Vanderlip, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry C. Frick, William A. Marston, William Rockefeller, George J. Gould, and Albert H. Wiggin.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Austrian War Lament

We Austrians can not stand the drizzle
Of Russian shrapnel at Przemysl!

The Russian hordes are in the track of
Our noble men who flee to Krakow.

A million Cossacks may debouch,
At any moment, at Olkusz!

A million more reported are
At Kamionkastrumilowa!

And yet another million have
Consumed all food at Yaroslaf!

Ah! ev'rything they cleared—as well as
The larders of Jaszarokszcellas!

Then down they poured, like molten lava,
On rural, innocent Suczawa!

And now they march, with hungry screech,
On harmless little Drohobycz!

Curs'd be the foreign rascals, greasy,
Who chased us at Tustanowice!

Steel motor-cars—ten guns in each car—
Are rolling on toward Wieliczka!

How truly awful will it be
If Cossacks mangle us at Stryj!

No one may even dare to guess of
The patriots who fell at Rzeszow.

Of Czechs, 'tis said, they've buried a
Battalion at Csikszereda!

As at the banquet of Belshazzar,
The finger writes at Njiregyhaza!

So, ere the sky with dawn grows streaky
Let's fly to dear old Zaleszczyki!

—"*Trevor*" *in London Opinion.*

6%

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For Your Investments

When values in the stock and bond market shrink and the financial world is upset, the attention of the investing public is attracted to real estate and to obligations based upon it as the most stable and certain form of investment. That has been the history of every financial disturbance in this country. *It is true today.*

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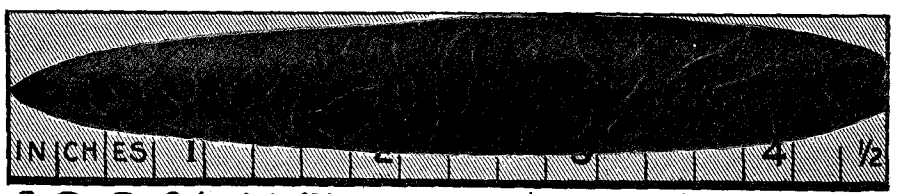

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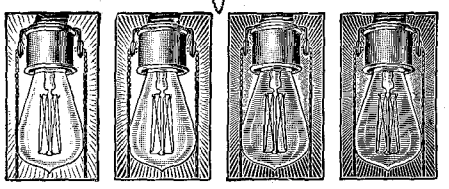

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Humorous Sally.—"Your cousin Sarah is such a volatile creature."

"Yes; we call her Sal Volatile."—*Boston Transcript.*

Perplexed. — INQUISITIVE INCUBATOR CHICK—"Say, do they figure your birthday from the day you're laid or the day you're hatched?"—*Puck.*

Time Wasted.—"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use ob washin' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"—*Philadelphia Leader.*

The Danger.—"Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

"We are told so, my son."

"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"—*Boston Transcript.*

His Experience.—MRS. HENPECK—"Is there any difference, Theodore, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?"

MR. HENPECK—"I should imagine a fortress, my love, would be harder to silence!"—*London Opinion.*

Defined.—BIX—"I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there."

DIX.—"Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a low, lying country."—*Boston Transcript.*

Filial Fondness.—"What is in the mail from daughter?" asked mother, eagerly.

"A thousand kisses," answered father, grimly, "and sixteen handkerchiefs, two waists, and four batches of ribbons for you to wash and mend."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Daughter's Laughter

With increasing amusement he laughed,
Because of his daughter's wild laughter;
Then he said: "Tho I seem to be daught,
I am sure that my daughter is daughter."
—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Likely.—JUDGE—"Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner—tell her to stop that crying—she's been at it fifteen minutes" (more sobs).

OFFICER—"Please, sir, I'm a'thinking she wants to be bailed out."—*Nebraska Awgwan.*

Happy Childhood.—A small boy seated on the curb by a telephone-pole, with a tin can by his side, attracted the attention of an old gentleman who happened to be passing.

"Going fishing?" he inquired, good-naturedly.

"Nope," the youngster replied. "Take a peek in there."

An investigation showed the can to be partly filled with caterpillars of the tussock moth.

"What in the world are you doing with them?"

"They crawl up trees and eat off the leaves."

"So I understand."

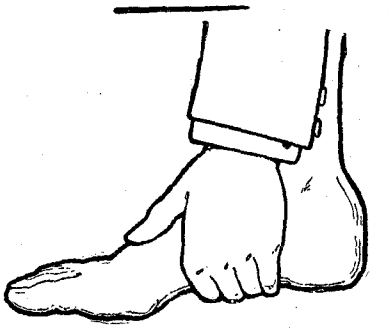
"Well, I'm fooling a few of them."

"How?"

"Sending 'em up this telephone-pole."—*Judge.*

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



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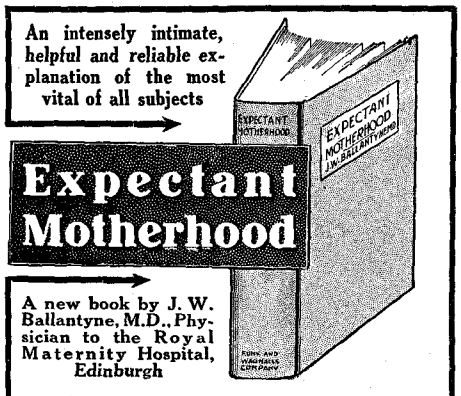

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A new book by J. W. Ballantyne, M.D., Physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh

This important new book explains the hygienic rules which the parents, and especially the mother, must obey if their child is to come into the world well and strong. Dr. Ballantyne, as physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, is able to write on this subject with authority. He not only tells the expectant mother what she ought to do and ought not to do, but, with singular clearness and charm, explains the physiological reasons for the directions he gives. In this respect the book is unique.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

November 19.—German reenforcements continue to pour in, to strengthen the great German drive into Poland between the Vistula and the Warthe rivers.

November 20.—The German Army in Poland sweeps in to the Lenczyca-Plock line and beyond, where their progress is checked by the Russians, and a desperate battle is begun. Another huge battle is in progress along the southern headwaters of the Warthe, on a fifty-mile line between Krakow and Czenstochow. In East Prussia is a long-drawn-out campaign through the Masuri Lakes, where Von Hindenburg won his conspicuous victory September 1.

November 21.—Berlin reports the Russians as falling back before the German advance in Russian Poland, and claims that the latter have reached Lodz.

November 22.—Germany claims progress in Russian Poland, reaching to within forty miles of Warsaw, but Russian advices report the battle between the Warthe and the Vistula at a standstill. Petrograd reports the capture of 2,000 prisoners near Krakow, and says that the Austrians have evacuated Neu Sandec, a railroad junction on the Dunajee in Galicia.

November 23.—In the battle between the Vistula and the Warthe, where General von Hindenburg and Grand Duke Nicholas lead the opposing armies, the advantage is said to be with the Russians. A great battle is in progress, but the German advance is already definitely blocked, according to reports.

November 24.—The German advance in Russian Poland is reported as being forced back upon the border, and turned away from the German base at Thorn. The storm-center swings southwest, joining the Russian attack on Czenstochow, and eluding a planned German move on the Russian left wing from Weljan, on the border below Kalicz.

IN THE WEST

November 21.—The French report the repulse of repeated German attacks in the Woevre district, the capture of a height near Verdun, and the taking of some trenches in the Argonne.

November 22.—The French War Office announces a violent bombardment of Ypres, in which much of the town was destroyed. Germany reports much hindrance by the bad weather in France and Belgium.

November 24.—British war-ships shell the German naval station at Zeebrugge, says a dispatch, destroying German submarines in process of building at that point, and driving the Germans from all shelter along the whole Belgian coast.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

November 19.—Berlin reports a recent complete victory over the Servians at Valjevo in which the Austrians took 6,000 prisoners.

Russia reports the sending of reenforcements against the Turks in the Batoum district, in the region of the Choruk Su River, and also a defeat of the Kurds in Persian Armenia.

November 20.—The Khedive of Egypt is

There's a quaint and pretty Indian superstition that those who are photographed lose something of their personality—that this personality becomes a part of the picture.

Be this superstition or be it sentiment, the idea bears both truth and charm. For a picture means something, is personal, gives the homely touch of friendship—especially at Christmas time.

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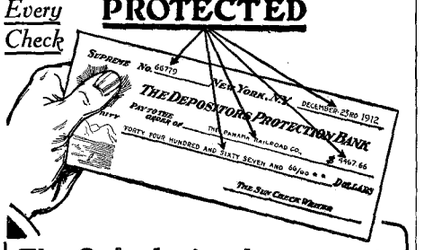
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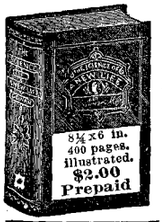

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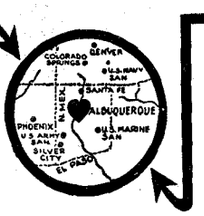

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reported as joining forces with the Turks and Germany.

November 21.—It is reported that Przemysl makes an offer of surrender with the condition that their arms may be retained. This is refused by the Russians.

November 22.—A Turkish cruiser, the *Hamidieh*, bombards the Russian Black Sea port of Taupse.

Constantinople claims the defeat of an English force along the Shat-el-Arab River in Arabia on the 18th, and also a defeat of the Russians near Erzeroum.

November 23.—A British patroling vessel discovers and rams a German submarine, *U-18*, off the north coast of Scotland.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 19.—The funeral of Lord Roberts is attended in person by the King, an honor paid to no other military hero since Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

General Obregon issues a call to arms against Villa, Angeles, and Maytorena.

Queretaro is relinquished by the Constitutionalists and immediately occupied by Villa's army. The National Mexican Convention moves from Aguas Calientes to San Luis Potosi. Puebla, 50 miles southwest of the capital, is reported captured by Zapatistas.

Prof. Theodor Kocher, of Bern, who received the Nobel Prize for Surgery in 1912, and his assistant, Dr. A. Fonce, send to the battle-fields large quantities of a newly invented powder, named Coagulen, having the virtue of stopping blood-flow almost instantly.

For her indefatigable aid to the sick and wounded Austrian soldiers Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador at Vienna, is awarded by Emperor Franz Josef the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth. Never before has this order been presented to a woman not a member of the royal family.

November 21.—Turkey explains to our Government that the *Tennessee's* launch was fired on at entering Smyrna harbor because the harbor was mined, and our Ambassador Morgenthau had already been informed that the port was closed. Washington is satisfied with the explanation.

November 23.—Brigadier-General Funston's command leaves Vera Cruz for the United States.

Three Villa armies are said to be in the field against the Carranzistas, the most important engagement being between General Angeles and the Carranza garrison of Guadalajara under General Dieguez. President Gutierrez reports that General Blanco, occupying Mexico City, imprisons Generals Obregon, Hay, and Villareal, charging them with treason to the pledges made to the Aguas Calientes Convention.

DOMESTIC

November 23.—Charges by Germany made by the Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerard that England and France are violating the Declaration of London are made public in Washington. Objections are made to Great Britain's definitions of conditional and absolute contraband.

The Chicago Stock Exchange opens after being closed 115 days. The trading is normal.

South Chicago steel-mills take on 2,000 employees who have been idle since spring.

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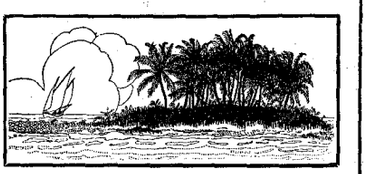

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"B. J. E.," Presidio of Monterey, Cal.—"Did the United States repudiate the 'Continental' money issued in payment of the Revolutionary War?"

We find no specific evidence of repudiation, but we know of an instance where persons who acquired it lived to realize its worthlessness, and Continental "money" was used as a pillow for the head of one who died and was buried. We advise you to address your inquiry to the Secretary of the Treasury, who may have access to more direct information than we have.

"L. P. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me whether it is correct for me to have my whole name engraved on my visiting-card—'Miss Lillian P. Leon'—or 'Miss Leon.' I am the only daughter."

The correct form for an only daughter is "*Miss Leon.*"

"A. R. L.," New Orleans, La.—"Will you be kind enough to reply to the following: (1) Is it correct to say, 'These data have been gathered,' or 'This data has been gathered?' (2) In referring to correspondence consisting of several letters on one subject—one copy of which has been made of each letter—would the correct form be 'copy of correspondence' or 'copies of correspondence'? Thus, 'I enclose herewith copies of correspondence,' or 'I enclose herewith copy of correspondence.'"

(1) *Data* is the plural of *datum*, and should be used with a verb in the plural. (2) As the word *correspondence* implies letters that have passed to and fro, thus giving a plural sense (*and one letter could not constitute correspondence*), it is not necessary to use the plural *copies*.

"R. F.," Chicago, Ill.—"Will you tell me if the word 'transpire' can be used synonymously with 'perspire,' that is, would it be correct to say 'a man *transpires*,' meaning 'a man *perspires*'?"

The word *transpire* is correctly used for *perspire* and condemned when used for *happen*.

"C. O. H.," Cassopolis, Mich.—"My dictionaries are a little obscure on the definition of 'successor.' I would like its full meaning. For example, is President Wilson 'successor' to President Abraham Lincoln, or only to Roosevelt?"

Successor means one who or that which succeeds or takes the place of a predecessor or preceding thing; especially, one who succeeds to another's rank, office, or property. It is the correlative of *predecessor*.

"H. E. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Please inform me whether the following sentence is correct. 'Thanking you in advance for trouble occasioned.' I see this used at times, after a request is made in a letter for information and would like to hear from you whether it is the correct wording to use."

"Thanking you in advance for the trouble which this request may occasion" may be used with perfect propriety.

"E. C.," Bartlesville, Okla.—"Kindly tell me if 'sitting' is used correctly in speaking of 'a sitting hen.' Also which of the following forms is correct: (1) 'Our Father *who* art in Heaven,' or (2) 'Our Father *which* art in Heaven'; and (3) 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive *them* who trespass against us'; or (4) 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive *those* who trespass against us'?"

(1) According to strict grammatical rule, *sit* when referring to posture is always an active intransitive, and *set* an active transitive. "To *sit* on eggs" has been characterized as colloquial English, but is sanctioned by the translators of the King James version of the Bible. "As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not" (Jer. xvii. 11). Shakespeare wrote "Birds *sit*, brooding in the snow" ("Love's Labour's Lost," act iv, sc. 3). On a poultry-farm the farm-hand *sets* the hen, but the hen *sits*. (2) The English of the Lord's Prayer is the English of the Bible and Prayer-book. You will find "*which* art in Heaven" in the Bible—Matthew vi, verse 9. "*Who* art" is a modification found, we think, in the Episcopal and the Lutheran Prayer-books, but not in King Edward VI.'s Book of Common Prayer, nor in the Book of Common Prayer in use by the Church of England. (3, 4) Both forms are correct.

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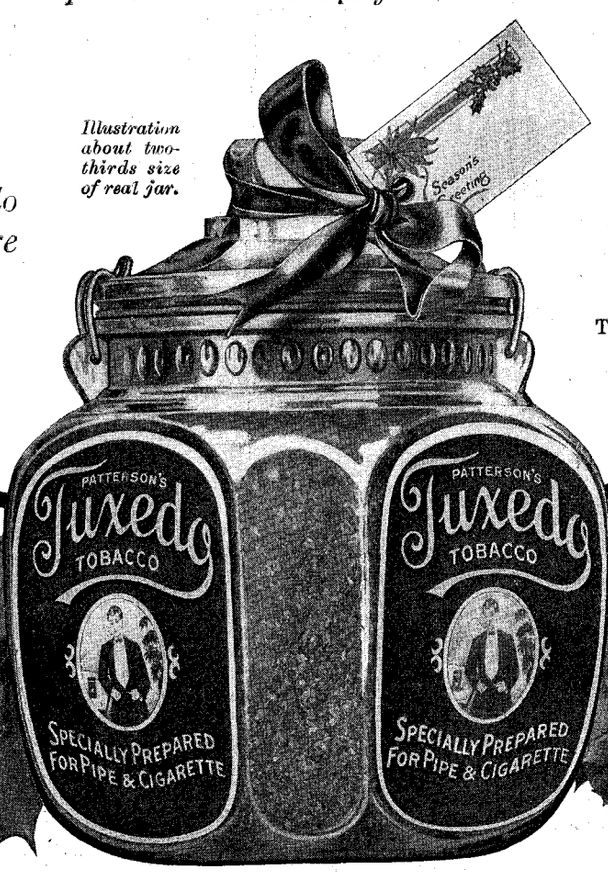

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